

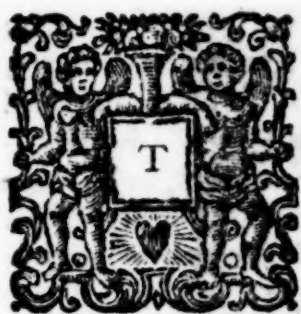


T H E
LITERARY MAGAZINE.

N U M B. XVII.

From *August* 15, to *September* 15, 1757.

The Private Life of the Romans concluded, from p. 329. No. 16.



THE hours of the day, which we have already spent with a *Roman* citizen, were full of business, bustle and agitation; the pleasures of the table, good cheer and agreeable company, mirth and festivity now succeed to superior occupations, and fill up the remainder of his time.

But before we sit down to supper, it will not be foreign to the purpose of this enquiry, if we offer something concerning their different meals, and endeavour to reconcile the jarring opinions of the learned upon this head.

It is a mistaken notion, though it has had many advocates to support it, that the ancient *Romans* eat only at night. There is a sect which maintains that they had no such meal as dinner, and the number of its followers is numerous. But not to mention how highly improbable it is, that so laborious a people could go through the fatigue of an entire day, without relieving nature with proper refreshments; there is a multiplicity of passages in the best authors, which apparently prove this doctrine to be erroneous.

I shall not here avail myself of what is reported by *Suetonius* and *Dion Cassius*, concerning *Vitellius*, viz. that he regularly

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eat his three or four meals a day, and that he was no small incumbrance to those, who undertook to entertain him, although he divided his favours, and breakfasted with one, dined with another, and laid the tax of a supper upon a third. This Emperor is rather to be considered as a monster in society, than a pattern for imitation.

Without making any account of the breakfast, which indeed was chiefly for children, I must observe that both the *Greek* and *Latin* writers, who have treated of the *Roman* manners, have all unanimously made mention of the dinner. *Plutarch* peremptorily tells us, that they all took some proper refreshment at twelve o'clock, or noon-day; that they eat in private at their respective houses, and with some reserve, but at night, he adds, that they made a plentiful meal with their friends. *Athenæus* mentions the breakfast, (without any distinction of age) the dinner, supper, and after-supper *. *Seneca*, *Macrobius*, *Apuleius*, and *Varro* (an author of still greater authority) tells us expressly what they eat at dinner, viz. *Silatum*. This indeed was no great matter: it consisted of a slice of bread, a bit of cheese, and a draught of wine prepared in a particular manner. What *Festus* the grammarian

* *Epulas trifariam semper, interdum quadrifariam dispertiebat, &c.*

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hath

hath advanced has, in all probability, given rise to many difficulties in this question. What we now call dinner, says he, was formerly call'd supper, and what is now term'd supper, was stiled the evening repast. *Cæna apud antiquos dicebatur quod nunc prandium, vespertina, quod nunc cæna appellatur.*

It is certain the time of dining was the sixth hour, or mid day. *Suetonius* tells us that the Emperor *Claudius* was so fond of certain spectacles, that he went early to his box, and continued there after twelve o'clock, even when the people were retired home to dinner; and *Martial* says to a parasite who came to him about the fourth or fifth hour, our ten or eleven, ' You come too late for breakfast, and much too soon for dinner.

Thus much I thought necessary to observe concerning the Roman meals. With regard to the supper, which is the subject of our present investigation, it was in all ages a set meal, a constant assembly of the whole family, and a frequent rendezvous of their relations and friends. Every thing was there concerted in such a manner, as to administer to convenience and social pleasure; the hour, the place, the attendance, the duration of the entertainment, and in short, all the circumstance and adjuncts of the table.

The time of supper was generally between the ninth and tenth hours of the day, according to their manner of reckoning, or about three or four o'clock in the modern stile; insomuch that they had time enough for digestion, for social amusement, for little domestic attentions, and even now and then for a refreshment extraordinary, by them called *comessatio*. All the Roman writers agree about the stated time; and it is by way of aggravated satire, that *Juvenal* tells us of one *Marius*, banished for his extortions, that he anticipated the hour for the sake of luxury and debauch.

Exul ab octavâ Marius bibit, et fruitur dis Iratis: at tu victrix provincia ploras.

Their original place of supping was in *atria*, that is to say, in an open vestibule visible to the whole world. They did not blush, says *Valerius Maximus*, to eat in this manner because their moderation and temperance left no room for the censure of their fellow citizens. *Nec sane ullas epulas habebant, quas populi oculis subicere erubescerent.* To this they were in process of time constrained by the *Lex Æmilia*, *Antia*, *Julia*, *Didia*, *Orchia*, lest a more private apartment should give a scope to luxurious gra-

tification. *Imperatum est ut patentibus januis pransitaretur & cœnaretur*, says *Macrobius*, *ne singularitas licentiam gigneret*. The law moreover regulated the table expence, and it was equally severe upon the man of the house and his guest, if any of them transgressed. Sometimes in the softer season of the year, the entertainment was made under some umbrageous tree: *Cur non sub altâ vel Platano vel Pinu, &c.* Whether it was under the palm-tree or the pine, they always took care to extend a piece of drapery in the air, in order to shelter the table and the company from dust and other accidental improprieties. In the pleasant description of the feast, which *Nasidienus* gave *Mecænas*, *Horace* has made particular mention of the diverting catastrophe that attended the drapery.

*Interea suspensa graves aulæ ruinas
In patinam fecere, trabentia pulveris atris
Quantum non aquilo campanis excitat agris.*

But the Romans were no sooner lessoned in the Greek Architecture, than they began to carry theory into practice; and accordingly saloons were made for the more splendid reception of their guests. The modesty of the ancient Romans was forgot, and the sumptuary laws, so often amended and renewed, were no longer a barrier against luxury. Of the censors, who were seconded by the senate and the wisest of the people, the authority became ineffectual: to harangues against growing luxury, the generality was impassive, and to laws and menaces they proved totally untractable.

The Roman republic was still in a flourishing condition, when the pride of *Lucullus* built a multiplicity of superb saloons, each of which bore the title of some deity; the title serving as a kind of watch-word to the steward for the expence, at which he was to provide an entertainment for every different apartment. *Plutarch* has an anecdote in point not unentertaining: he tells us that *Tully* and *Pompey*, in order to catch *Lucullus* at his own family meal, engaged themselves to sup with him, on condition that he would order nothing extraordinary; and to their great surprize a magnificent provision was made for them, by barely giving the word, that they would eat in the *Apollô*.

The Emperor *Claudius* had a saloon, to which he gave the name of *Hermes*; in *dîctam cui nomen Hermaum receperat*. But the brilliancy of *Nero's* parlour, called *Domus aurea*, outshined all that went before him. By a circular movement of the ceiling and wainscott,

wainscott was represented the revolution of the firmament. Each season of the year was regularly served in with a new course, and the fictitious clouds shed flowers and essences upon the convivial board: *Ut subinde alia facies atque alia succedat, & toties sydera quoties fercula mutantur. Cœnationes laqueata tabulis eburneis versatilibus, ut flores ex fistulis & unguenta desuper spargerentur.*—*Sueton*:—It is the nature of luxury to gather strength, while the means of her support are mouldering away; and thus we find that *Heliogabulus* overshadowed *Nero*, in as much as *Nero* eclipsed *Lucullus*.

The *Roman* tables were at first of a square figure, till at length they fell into an imitation of *African* and *Asiatic* manners: then a variety of forms was introduced; and as they had no covering for their tables, they were studious to make them of materials that looked bright and pleasing to the eye: ivory, tortoise-shell, box, the maple and citron-tree, and every thing that *Africa* could boast of curious singularity, was employed; not content with these rarities, they enriched them with the supernumerary ornaments of thin plates of copper, silver and gold; and likewise inlaid them with precious stones, disposed into variety of shapes.

The manner of placing themselves at table, was not the same in all ages, before the second punic war, they were seated on plain wooden benches, like *Homer's* heroes, like the *Lacedemonians*, and the inhabitants of *Crete*. *Scipio Africanus* introduced the first change in this particular. He imported from *Carthage* several of those small beds, called *Punicani* or *Archaici*, made of an ordinary wood, very low, stuffed with hay or straw, and covered with sheepskin or goatskin. In fact, there was no great difference, in point of delicacy, between their new beds and the ancient benches; but by the custom of bathing which grew into vogue, much about that period, they began to be somewhat softened, and weariness was more agreeably indulged by lying on a couch, than by sitting on a bench. It should be remembered, that I here speak of the men: the women at that period did not think it consistent with modesty to adopt the fashion: while the republic subsisted they sat, according to their primitive habitude, but they did not long preserve the honour of this reserve; under the *Cæsars*, they followed the example of the men, and continued to do so till about the year 320 of the christian æra.

The young men, who had not as yet assumed the *toga virilis*, were for a considerable time longer retained under the ancient discipline: when they were admitted to table, they were seated on the edge of the bed; *ad lecti fulcra*, as *Tacitus* expresses it. Their convivial couches met with the same changes and improvements as the tables above-described. It is recorded by *Pliny*, that in the time of *Augustus*, it was not uncommon to see the beds plated over with silver, and further adorned with the softest and richest quilts. It were needless to cite passages from *Pliny* and *Seneca* concerning the materials and make of the couches: it will suffice to shew in one short quotation from *Ovid*, that he, who could cover them with skins, instead of herbs and leaves, was accounted rich in the days of poverty and ancient simplicity.

Qui poterat pelles addere, dives erat.

Three couches were usually laid to a square table, so that one side was always left vacant for the free access of the servants: hence a dining-room was called *triclinium*: each bed held three or four, but seldom five persons: they were raised about three cubits: the guests just come out of the baths, reposed themselves on these couches, having on them a particular sort of robe made for the purpose, called *vestis cœnatoria*, *tricliniaria*, *convivalis*. These robes were generally white, especially on solemn days; and it was, as well among the *Romans*, as the *Eastern* nations, a punishable transgression to enter the banquetting room without it. *Tully* charges it as a crime against *Vatinius*, that he came thither in black apparel, even though he came to eat funeral baked meats, as *Shakespeare* phrases it. The *Roman* orator vehemently interrogates the accused, what could put it into his head to wear black, and come like a fury to the banquet, when so many thousand people, and even the master of the feast was in a white dress. *Atque illud etiam scire ex te cupio, quò consilio aut qua mente feceris ut in epulo Q. Arrii, familiaris mei, cum togâ pullâ accumberes, cum tot hominum millia, cum ipse epuli dominus Q. Arrius albus esset; tu in Templum Castoris te cum C. Fudula atrato, cæterisque tuis furiis funestum intulisti.*

I do not recollect to have read in any authors, that the ladies took off their shoes, and had their feet perfumed when they came to place themselves on the couches: but for the men it was common.

Plautus makes a personage of his drama, and says, 'All's well—my heart revives—here take off my shoes, and hand some wine—' and a little after the same person crieth out—'Here, bring my shoes, quick, dispatch, and take away the table.'—*Jam redit animus; —deme soleas, cedo vinum.*—And then. —*Cedo soleas mihi, properate, auferte mensam.*—*Nasidienus*, after the accidental fall of the tapestry, which we have already mentioned, calls for his shoes that he may go out and give his directions.

Et soleas poscit.—

And afterwards :

Nasidienne redis, mutatae frontis, ut arte Emendaturus fortunam.—

To those, who did not immediately come out of the bath, they presented water for their hands and feet : we read in *Plautus*, 'Here, Sir, here's your place on the couch---lie here---bring some water for his feet---will you stir, sirrah ?'

----- *Locus*

Hic tuus est;—hic accumbe;—ferte aquam Pedibus :—præben' tu ?—

Plutarch, in his first book of questions concerning table ceremonies, has enquired which is the place of precedence at meals, and he has determined that the first place on the middle couch is the post of honour ; for this he assigns two reasons. The first is, that after the expulsion of the kings, in order to avoid giving umbrage to their fellow-citizens, the consuls shunned the seat, which had been occupied by the monarchs, and, leaving it to the master of the house, descended a degree lower themselves. The second is, that having always two couches for their friends, it is reasonable that the host should have all his domestics before his eyes, in order to dispose and order with more propriety, and contribute his best to the entertainment of his guests. For this purpose, the second place on the middle couch is the most advantageous, his wife was always placed immediately below him, *in ejus sinu*. After their two places, the first on the same bed is the most honourable, and every way, says *Plutarch*, the most suitable to the dignity of a magistrate, because on account of the space between the two couches, he may there receive all advices from the army, or any branch of the republic, which falls to his department in the administration.

It was customary for the guests to bring their friends or parasites with them to an entertainment: these were called on these occasions *Umbræ*: and to them was assigned the last of the three beds, that is to say, the bed on the left hand of the middle one.

It will appear surprizing, but it is nevertheless true, that, long after the reign of *Augustus*, it was not the custom to provide the guests with napkins: each person brought his own with him from his own dwelling. *Catullus* complains of one *Asinius*, who had stolen his from him, and he threatens to lampoon him, unless he forthwith returns it.

Marrucini Asini, manu sinistra Non Bellè uteris in joco atque vino: Tollis lintea negligentiorum.

And a little after,

Quare aut hendecasyllabos trecentos Expecta, aut mihi lintheum remitte.

Martial tells us, that, fearing the same manual humour in one *Hermogenes*, none of the guests brought their napkins; and that *Hermogenes*, not to go away empty, carried off the table-cloth.

Attulerat mappam nemo, dum furta timeretur:

Mantile è mensâ sustulit Hermogenes.

The company being ranged a cup was placed before each guest: *Plutarch* has it, that after the famous entertainment which *Cleopatra* gave *Mark Antony*, she made a present of the cups that had been used, to all the *Romans* in his train. After the distribution of the cups, the victuals were served up, not dish after dish, but several together upon a portable table. *Servius* in his commentary on the following line in *Virgil*

Postquam exempta fames epulis, mensæque remota.

assures us that they laid these portable tables full of different meats before the guests: *quia apud antiquos mensas apponebant pro discis*. *Martial* indeed finds fault with these walking tables, as he calls them,

Has vobis epulas habere lauti, Nos offendimur ambulante cœnâ.

The first course was generally begun by eating fresh eggs and lettuce, and the second was finished with fruit. *Integram famem ad ovum adfero*, says *Cicero*; and *Horace* has, *ab ovo usque ad mala*, to signify

nify from the beginning to the end of the entertainment. *Varro* does not hesitate to say that they sometimes ended with the same kind of viand they began with, viz. eggs; and *Athenæus* seems to agree with him.

The slaves, who attended at table, were trimly dressed, and girt round with white napkins; *Seneca* calls them a parcel of neat slaves, and a set of elegant servants begirt with white napkins: *agmen servorum nitentium, & ministrorum ornatissimorum turba linteis succincta*. These were followed by a professed carver, who cut up the meat with great art and with very dextrous flourishes. *Alius*, says *Seneca*, *pretiosas aves scindit, & per pectus & clunes certis ductibus circumferens eruditam manum, in frustra excutit*. And in another passage, *quantâ celeritate signo dato gladii & ministeria decurrunt*. There were others placed to take care of the side-board; some of them to attend to the wine, others to the water both hot and cold, and a third set to mind the cups whenever they required to be changed; which was often the case when they were set in for a debauch; *cum majoribus poculis posceretur*.

In great entertainments all the slaves, as well those belonging to the master of the family, as those sent by his company, who stood at their master's feet, *servi ad pedes*, were crowned with flowers and verdant wreaths as well as the company at table: and there was no circumstance, at that time, that did not tend to inspire mirth and good humour.

If they served up any fish or fowl of an extraordinary price, it was accompanied into the room with the sound of flutes, hautboys, and the acclamations of the whole company. *Macrobius* cites a letter of *Sermonius Severus* complimenting the emperor *Severus*, upon the honours which he had paid a sturgeon, and the happy establishment of that dish. *Gratiam ejus video ad epulas quasi postliminio rediisse; quippe qui dignatione vestrâ cum intersum convivio sacro, animadverto hunc piscem à coronatis ministris inferri*.

Though the names of first and second course, *primæ & secundæ mensæ*, continued to be the convivial phraseology; yet these two services were branched into several subdivisions. They began, as we have observed, with eggs and lettuce; to this was added honied wine: then succeeded solid viands, ragouts and broiled meats. The second course consisted of fruit, raw, baked and preserved; tarts and other kick shaws,

by the *Greeks* called *μελίπηκτα*, and by the *Latins*, *Dulciaria* and *Bellaria*.

Great extravagancies have been practised by those, who had a vanity in keeping a magnificent table. We read in *Plutarch*, that *Lucullus* being one day somewhat angry with his butler for not providing a more sumptuous supper, his domestic excused himself by saying that *Lucullus* himself had told him that he should have no company that day; 'what, replied the 'haughty Roman, did not you know that 'Lucullus was to sup with *Lucullus*?'

What a contrast is there between the old *Romans*, who knew no refinements in cookery, but culled from their gardens viands for their guests, and the citizens of a latter date, who ransacked the seas and the neighbouring forests, and even carried their researches for dainties into the most remote provinces?

It was customary, when a friend or relation could not attend at a feast, to send him plates of victuals to his house; and this they called *partes mittere*, or *de mensâ mittere*.

With regard to the desert, called by the best writers *Tully*, *Horace*, *Ovid*, &c. *mensæ secundæ*, it was greatly diversified with rarities. A little after the establishment of the republic, singing the praises of some eminent personage was a received institution; and the end of it was to excite a laudable emulation: but from this they soon degenerated into an imitation of *Asiatic*; manners and buffoons, mimics, players on instruments, female dancers, pantomimes and various spectacles became a prevailing fashion, without which no entertainment could be served up. It is related of *Augustus*, that a pantomime invented by one *Pylades*, in which the *Hercules Furens* was represented, having met with the general applause, he ordered *Pylades* to attend, and made him perform his piece for the entertainment of his guests during supper; which had like to have been attended with bad consequences, the player, in the transports of his rage, having let fly some arrows among the guests, and thereby drawn blood at the convivial board.

The *Romans* had various table-games, at which they played after supper; such as throwing dice, odd or even, &c. *Plautus*, *Catullus*, *Propertius*, *Pliny* and *Seneca* make frequent mention of different modes of gaming, which were often protracted to the late hours of night. But these diversions did not hinder them from drinking a chearful cup, to put about the
social

social bowl, and to to toast their mistresses, their friends, and their patrons. The expressions on those occasions were, *propino tibi, bene tibi, bene illi, bene tali*. And thus the cup was handed about from one to another, from the first place to the last. *Age circumfer mulsam, &c.* says *Plautus*. *Juvenal* observes, that the rich seldom paid so much honour to the poor as to drink to them, and he adds, that the poor did not dare to make so free with the rich.

To preserve regularity, they instituted what we call a toast-master, by the name of *Rex, Magister, or arbiter bibendi*. *Plutarch* has a long discourse upon the qualities of this convivial magistrate. I find there were two ways of appointing him: either by the choice of the company, or by throwing the dice for it.

—*Quem vinus arbitrum
Dicet bibendi?*

says *Horace*; and again,

Non regna vini fortière talis.

Plautus seems to make the toast-master elective: a personage in his drama, putting a crown of flowers on another's head, says, 'I make you commander in chief at this feast,

Stratagum te facio huic convivio.

The toast-master prescribed, under certain penalties to the whole company; and he ordered singing, drinking, dancing, or the exercise of any agreeable talent, according to his own will and pleasure. We are told of *Verres*, by the *Roman* orator, that he who trampled upon the laws of his country, was yet a good subject in all drinking societies, and yielded a ready obedience to all convivial laws. *Iste enim prætor severus ac diligens, qui populi Romani legibus nunquam paruiſſet, iis diligenter legibus parebat, quæ in poculis ponebantur.*

Cato, in *Cicero's* book *de Senectute*, tells us, that old as he is, he still rejoices to make one at a banquetting, where the guests contribute so agreeably to exhilarate each other; where the toast-master puts the whole company upon an exertion of their talents, and circulates a small but cheering cup: *Me vero & magisteria delectant a majoribus instituta, & is sermo qui more majorum à summo adhibetur in poculis, & pocula, ut est in symposio Xenophontis, minuta atque rorantia.*

It must be observed that they did not institute a king or toast-master at all enter-

tainments; it was an effect of expiring gaiety, to revive their drooping spirits when they began to grow languid. This last act was called *comessatio*, or untimely revelling, from the *Greek* word *καμπος*, saith *Varro*, because the ancient *Romans*, who delighted more in the country than town, as has been already observed, regaled themselves with one another turn about, and supped sometimes in one village, and sometimes in another. It even happened, that having supped in one place, perhaps too sparingly, after walking about a little they dropped in somewhere else for a revelling.

Demetrius, son of *Philip* the last king of *Macedon*, having got the better of his brother at tilt and tournament, found that he had inflamed the breast of *Perseus* with a spirit of jealousy and resentment. Accordingly after having supped with those of his own party, let us now go, says he, and revel with my brother, it may perhaps serve to reconcile us. *Quin comessatum ad fratrem imus.*

We are assured by *Suetonius*, that the emperor *Titus*, the delight of human kind, used to protract the banquet until midnight, whereas *Domitian* his brother seldom continued it longer than the setting of the sun.

Whatever was the hour, at which they broke up from table, they concluded with libations and vows for the prosperity of their host and the emperor. This cup at parting was called, *Poculum Boni Genii*; after which they washed their hands with a kind of paste, which they then threw to the dogs. The master of the family gave away part of the leavings to his slaves, and what was worth while he ordered to be locked up: and as there could not but be many things neither worth preserving nor giving away, such refuse was always burned. This kind of sacrifice was called *Protervia*: hence arose a smart saying of *Cato* the younger: one *Aspicius*, who had spent all his wealth in eating and drinking, unfortunately set fire to his house; upon which, said *Cato*, the man has done every thing according to rule, and has performed the sacrifice of the *Protervia*.

Upon the whole, the guests at parting received several little presents for the master of the family, which were called *Apo-phoreta*, from *αποφερω* auſerre. There are three examples in history, among many others of extraordinary prodigality: the first is told of *Cleopatra* at the feast, we have already mentioned, that she gave

M. Antony

King Henry VIIIth's Speech on the Eve of a French War. *367

M. Antony in Cilicia: the beds, the quilts, and vases of gold and silver, were all presented to his officers, together with litters to carry them away in, and a train of *Moors* with flambeaux to light them on their journey.

The two other instances are related of *Verus* and *Heliogabulus*, who strained a point to imitate *Cleopatra*: But I do not find that they had any remarkable successive imitators.

Each guest being returned to his own house, if it was yet a seasonable hour, spent the remainder of the time, either in walking a turn in his garden, or in little domestic concerns for the regulation of his family, who all passed in review before him, each freed person and slave submissively wishing their master a good night. And thus ended the daily business of a *Roman* citizen, of whose occupations we have given as exact a journal as, we apprehend, can be extracted from antiquity.

To the Authors of the LITERARY MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

AS the following speech of king Henry the VII. to his parliament, Octob. 17, 1492, and on the Eve of a French war, breathes such a spirit of true *English* grandeur and magnanimity, and so perfectly delineates the true character of those restless ambitious people at that time, you are desired to give it a place in your magazine.

I am yours, &c. A. B.

My Lords, and you the Commons,

WHEN I purposed to make a war in *Britanny* by my lieutenant, I made declaration thereof to you by my chancellor; but now that I mean to make a war upon *France* in person, I will declare it to you myself. That war was to defend another's right, BUT THIS IS TO RECOVER OUR OWN; and that ended by accident, but we hope this shall end in victory.

THE FRENCH KING TROUBLES THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.

That which he hath is not his own, and yet he seeketh more. He hath invested himself of *Britanny*. He maintaineth rebels in *Flanders*, and threateneth *Italy*.

For ourselves, he hath proceeded from dissimulation to neglect, and from neglect to contumely. He hath assailed our confederates; he denieth our tribute. In a word, he seeks war; so did not his father, but sought peace at our hands; and so per-

haps will he, when good counsel or time shall make him see as much as his father did. Mean while, let us make his ambition our advantage; and let us not stand upon a few crowns of tribute or acknowledgment, but (by the favour of almighty God) try our right for the crown of *France* itself; remembering that there hath been a *French* king prisoner in *England*, and a king of *England* crowned in *France*. Our confederates are not diminished. *Burgundy* is in a mightier hand than ever, and never more provoked. *Britanny* cannot help us, but it may hurt them. New acquisitions are more burthen than strength. The malecontents of his own kingdom have not been base, popular nor titular by impostors, but of a higher nature. The king of *Spain* (doubt ye not) will join with us, not knowing where the *French* king's ambition will stay. Our holy father the pope likes no tramontanes in *Italy*. But, howsoever it be, this matter of confederates is rather to be thought on than reckoned on. For God forbid, but *England* should be able to get reason of *France* without a second.

At the battles of *Cressy*, *Poitiers*, *Agencourt*, we were of ourselves. *France* hath much people and few soldiers. They have no stable bands of foot. Some few good horse they have, but those are forces which are least fit for a defensive war, where the actions are in the assailants choice. It was our discords only that lost *France*; and (by the power of God) it is the good peace which we now enjoy that will recover it. God hath hitherto blessed my sword. I have in this time that I have reigned, weeded out my bad subjects, and tried my good. My people and I know one another, which breeds confidence. And if there should be any bad blood left in the kingdom, an honourable foreign war will vent it, or purify it. In this great business, let me have your advice and aid. If any of you were to make his son knight, you might have aid of your tenants by law. This concerns the knighthood and spurs of my kingdom, whereof I am father; and bound not only to seek to maintain it, but to advance it. But for matter of treasure, let it not be taken from the poorer sort; but from those to whom the benefit of the war may redound. *France* is no wilderness; and I that profess good husbandry, hope to make the war, after the beginning, to pay itself. Go together in God's name, and lose no time; for I have called this parliament wholly for this cause.

Copy

*368 Oliver Cromwell's Letter—Account of Eclipses, 1758.

Copy of an original Letter of Oliver Cromwell's to the Justices of the Peace, in Wilts and Dorset, on quelling Penraddock and Grove's Insurrection, at Salisbury Assizes.

Gentlemen,

WE doubt not but you have heard before this time of the hand of God going along with us in defeating the late rebellious insurrection. And we hope that through his blessing upon our labours an effectual course will be taken for the total disappointment of the design: yet knowing the restlessness of the common enemy to involve this nation in new calamities, we conceive ourselves, and all others who are intrusted with preserving the peace of this nation, obliged to endeavour in their places to prevent and defeat the enemies intentions, and therefore as a means specially conducing to that end, wee do earnestly recommend it to you, to take order

that diligent watches, such as the law hath appointed, be duly kept for the taking a strict account of all strangers in your county and principality, near the sea coast; which will not only be a means to suppress all loose and idle persons, but may probably cause some of those who come from abroad to kindle fyres here, to be apprehended and seized upon, especially if care be taken to secure all them that cannot give a good account of their business, and may also break all dangerous meetings and assemblings together. Herein wee do require and shall expect your effectually endeavours; knowing, that if what by law ought to be done with diligence in this respect, the continuance of such dangerous designs as these would be frustrated in the birth, or kept from growing to maturity. I rest

Your affectionate friend,

Whitehall, 24 March, 1654. OLIVER P.

To the Authors of the LITERARY MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

BY your inserting the following calculation of the moon's eclipse for the year 1758, in your *Literary Magazine*, will oblige several of your readers, and especially your constant reader,
Great Budworth, Cheshire.

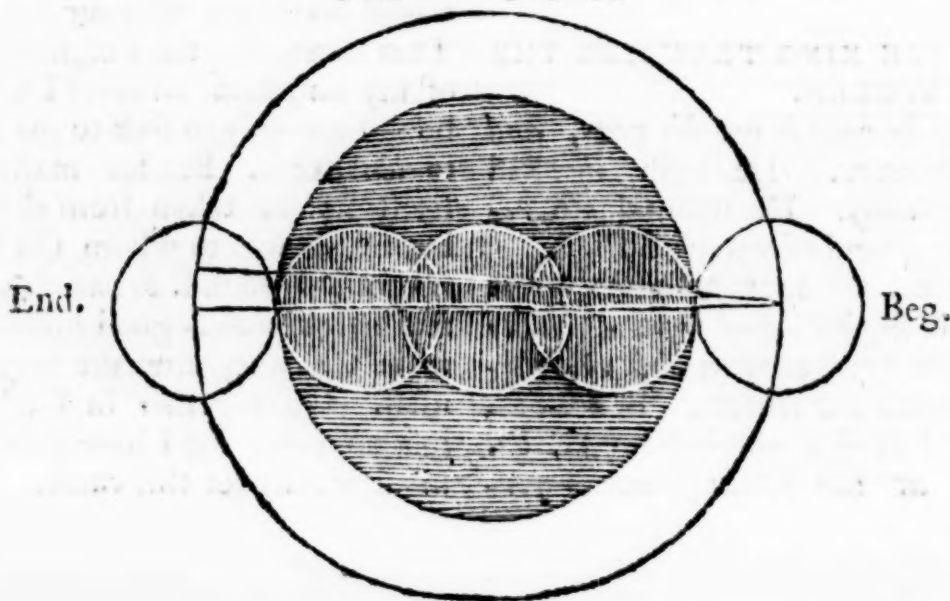
PHILIP ANTROBUS, Teacher of the mathematics at
Great Budworth school,

August 13, 1757.

THERE will be five eclipses of the luminaries in the year 1758, and what is remarkable, only one of them will be visible to the inhabitants of *Great-Britain*: and that is of the moon, the times of which, Gentlemen may take as follows:

						D.	H.	M.	Sec.	
Apparent time at London, of the	Beginning, 1758, <i>January</i>	—	—	—	—	23	16	20	14	} P. M.
	Beginning of total darkness	—	—	—	—	23	17	26	28	
	Middle of the eclipse	—	—	—	—		18	19	38	
	Ecliptic 8	—	—	—	—		18	32	30	
	End of total darkness	—	—	—	—		19	12	48	
	End of the eclipse	—	—	—	—	23	20	19	02	
	Duration of total darkness	—	—	—	—		1	46	20	
	Total duration	—	—	—	—		3	58	48	
Digits eclipsed						21°	38'	00"		

THE TYPE.



Supplies granted last Session of Parliament.

369

An exact Account of the sums granted last Session of Parliament for the Service of the present Year.

FOR the pay of 55,000 men to be employed for the sea service for the year 1757, including 11,419 marines, at the rate of 4 l. per man, per month, including their maintainance, for 13 months, and also including the ordnance for sea service. - - - 2,860,000 0 0

For the pay of the land forces, including 4,008 invalids, amounting to 49,749 effective men, for the year 1757 - - - 1,213,746 3 9

For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations and *Gibraltar*, and for provisions for the garrisons in *Nova Scotia*, *Newfoundland*, &c. - - - 423,963 16 10

For the pay of the general and staff officers, and officers of the hospital, for his majesty's land forces for 1757, - - - 47,060 15 10

For defraying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of *Hesse-Cassel*, in the pay of *Great Britain*, from *Dec. 25, 1756*, to *Feb. 24, 1757*, both inclusive, 23,335 17 11

For defraying the charge of 8605 foot, with the general and staff officers, of the train of artillery, and officers of the hospital, the troops of *Hanover*, in the pay of *Great Britain*, from *Dec. 25, 1756*, to *Feb. 24, 1757*, both inclusive - - - 33,025 1 6

For enabling the governors of the hospital for the maintainance and education of exposed and deserted young children, to receive all such children, under a certain age, as shall be brought to the said hospital, before *Jan. 1, 1758*, and also towards enabling them to maintain and educate such children as are now under their care, - - - 30,000 0 0

For the ordinary of the *Navy*, including half-pay to the sea officers, for 1757 - - - 223,939 7 0

For the support of *Greenwich* Hospital, and the better maintainance of the seamen of the said hospital, - - - 10,000 0 0

For the purchasing of land near *Plymouth*, for erecting an hospital, for sick men belonging to the fleet - - - 10,000 0 0

For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1757 161,557 1 10

For defraying the exceedings of the office of *Ordnance* for land service, 1756, not provided for by parliament - - - 228,196 4 7

Upon account, for the out-pensioners of *Chelsea* hospital, for 1757 30,000 0 0

For defraying the charge of two *Highland* battalions, to be raised for his majesty's service, for 1757 - - - 46,022 5 0

For defraying the charges of the civil establishment of *Georgia*, and other incidental expences attending the same, from *June 24, 1756*, to *June 24, 1757* - - - 3,557 10 0

For assisting his majesty in forming and maintaining, during the present year, an army of observation, for the preservation of his majesty's electoral dominions, and those of his allies; and towards enabling his majesty to fulfil his engagements with the king of *Prussia*, 200,000 0 0

For defraying the charge of 5726 foot, with the general and staff officers, the train of artillery, and officers of the hospital, the troops of *Hanover*, in the pay of *Great Britain*, from *Feb. 25*, to *March 26, 1757* - - - 9,494 3 9

For defraying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and staff officers and train of artillery, the troops of the *Landgrave* of *Hesse-Cassel*, in the pay of *Great Britain*, from *Feb. 25*, to *April 26, 1757* 22,959 10 2 1/2

For the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majesty's ships, for 1757 - - - 200,000 0 0

For the payment of pensions to the widows of reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines - - - 2,350 0 0

For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, and regiment of horse, reduced: and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for 1757 - - - 3,321 16 3

For the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, for 1757, upon account	33,000	0	0
For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot on the <i>Irish</i> establishment, serving in <i>North America</i> and the <i>East Indies</i> , and augmenting major general <i>O'Farrel's</i> regiment of foot, for 1757	48,926	2	6
For enabling his majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament	700,000	0	0
For supporting and maintaining the settlement of the colony of <i>Nova Scotia</i> , for 1757, upon account	28,789	5	1
For defraying the charges incurred by supporting and maintaining the said settlement, in the year 1755, and not provided for by parliament, upon account	15,381	4	0
Upon account, for repairing and finishing a road, from <i>Carlisle</i> to <i>Newcastle</i> upon <i>Tyne</i> ; whereof the sum of 500 <i>l.</i> to be paid to the Commissioners acting for the county of <i>Cumberland</i> ; and the sum of 2500 <i>l.</i> to the commissioners for the county of <i>Northumberland</i>	3,000	0	0
For defraying the remainder of the exceedings of the office of <i>Ordinance</i> for land-service, for 1756, not provided for by parliament	47,869	2	4
Towards paying off and discharging debt of the <i>Navy</i>	200,000	0	0
For defraying the expences of the March in <i>Germany</i> , of the troops of <i>Hanover</i> , in <i>British</i> pay, both at their coming here, and their return back.	31,959	15	6
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land-forces, and other services incurred in 1756, and not provided for by parliament	111,570	19	7½
For defraying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of <i>Hesse-Cassel</i> , in the pay of <i>Great Britain</i> , from April 27, to May 27, 1757, following	11,667	18	11½
Towards defraying the charge of <i>German</i> pay for 6,600 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from May 28, to Dec. 24, 1757	46,597	9	0
Towards defraying the charge of <i>German</i> pay for 1,400 horse, with the officers of the hospital, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from April 27, to Dec. 24, 1757	25,078	0	0
Towards defraying the charge of <i>German</i> pay for 3,300 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from April 22, to Dec. 24, 1757	27,273	14	0
Towards defraying the charge of <i>German</i> pay for 700 horse, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from Aug 23, to Dec. 24 1757	6119	9	6
For defraying the charge of remount and levy money for 700 horse, and 3,00 foot, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, pursuant to treaty	37,296	17	6
For making good his majesty's engagements with ditto, pursuant to treaty	60,766	1	0
For defraying the charge of an advanced subsidy, at the rate of 150,000 crowns a year, due to ditto, pursuant to treaty	26,007	5	6½
For defraying the charge of the remaining moiety of remount money, for 1,400 horse, pursuant to treaty, payable April 27, 1757, the supposed day when the cavalry took the field	13,475	0	0
Upon account, to enable his majesty to defray any extra. expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1757: and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies	1,000,000	0	0
Upon account, to be paid to such persons, as his majesty shall direct, for the use of his majesty's subjects in his several provinces of <i>North</i> and <i>South Carolina</i> and <i>Virginia</i> , in recompence for such services, as they respectively shall have performed, or shall perform, either by putting the said provinces in a state of defence, or by acting with vigour against the enemy	50,000	0	0
Upon account, to be paid to the <i>East India</i> company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settle-			

ments,

ments, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his majesty's forces withdrawn from those settlements

20,000 0 0

To be employed in maintaining and supporting the *British* forts and settlements upon the coast of *Africa*

10,000 0 0

To enable the commissioners for building *Westminster-bridge*, and for widening the avenues leading from *Charing-cross* to both houses of parliament, to widen the passage in *Spring-garden* leading to St. *James's park*

2500 0 0

Towards the further enabling the said commissioners to purchase houses and grounds for the widening the streets, &c. from *Charing-cross* to both houses of parliament, the courts to justice, and *Westminster-bridge*

10,000 0 0

For defraying the charge of half-pay of certain staff-officers of the late garrison of *Minorca*, viz. the secretaries to the governor of the island of *Minorca*, the captain of the ports there, the Lieut. gov. of fort St. *Philip*, and the surgeon of the garrison of ditto, for 1757

517 1 8

Sum total of the Supplies granted in last Sess. of Parl.

8,350,325 9 3

Queen ANN BOLEYN's last letter to king
HENRY VIII.

Sir,

YOUR grace's displeasure, and my imprisonment are things so strange unto me, as what to write, or what to excuse, I am altogether ignorant, whereas you send unto me, (willing me to confess a truth, and so obtain your favour) by such a one whom you know to be my ancient and professed enemy, I no sooner receiv'd this message by him, than I rightly conceiv'd your meaning; and if, as you say, confessing a truth may indeed procure my safety, I shall with all willingness and duty perform your commands.

But let not your grace ever imagine, that your poor wife will ever be brought to acknowledge a fault, where not so much as a thought thereof preceeded. And to speak a truth, never prince had a wife more loyal in all duty, and true affection, than you have ever found in *Ann Boleyn*; with which name and place I could willingly have contented myself, if God and your grace's pleasure had been so pleased. Neither did I at any time so far forget myself in my exaltation or received queenship, but that I always look'd for such an alteration as I now find; for the ground of my preferment being on no surer foundation than your grace's fancy, the least alteration, I knew, was fit and sufficient to draw that fancy to some other object. You have chosen me from a low estate to be your queen and companion, far beyond my desert or desire. If then you found me worthy of such honour, good your grace, let not only light fancy, or bad

counsel of my enemies, withdraw your princely favour from me; neither let that stain, that unworthy stain, of a disloyal heart towards your grace, ever cast so foul a blot upon your most dutiful wife, and the infant princess your daughter. Try me, good king, but let me have a lawful trial, and let not my sworn enemies sit as my accusers and judges; yea, let me receive an open trial, for my truth shall fear no open shame; then you shall see either mine innocence clear'd, your suspicion and conscience satisfied, the ignominy and slander of the world stopped, or my guilt openly declared. So that whatsoever God or you may determine of me, your grace may be freed from an open censure, and mine offence being lawfully proved, your grace is at liberty, both before God and man, not only to execute worthy punishment on me as an unlawful wife, but to follow your affection, already settled on that party for whose sake I am as I am; whose name I could some good while since have pointed unto, your grace being not ignorant of my suspicion therein.

But if you have already determined of me, and that not only my death, but an infamous slander must bring you the enjoying of your desired happiness, then I desire of God, that he will pardon your great sin therein, and likewise mine enemies, the instruments thereof, and that he will not call you to a strict account for your princely and cruel usage of me at his general judgment-seat, where both you and myself must shortly appear; and in whose judgment, I doubt not, (whatsoever the world may think of me) mine inno-

C c c 2

cence

cence shall be openly known and sufficiently cleared.

My last and only request shall be, that myself may only bear the burden of your grace's displeasure, and that it may not touch the innocent souls of those poor gentlemen, who (as I understand) are likewise in strict imprisonment for my sake. If ever I have found favour in your sight, if ever the name of *Ann Boleyn* hath been pleasing in your ears, then let me obtain this request; and I will so leave to trouble your grace any further, with mine earnest prayers to the Trinity to have your grace in his good keeping, and to direct you in all your actions.

Your most loyal and ever faithful Wife,
From my doleful Prison
in the Tower, this ANN BOLEYN.
6th of May.

Some Remarks on GAMING.

1st. **M**R. Sale (who by the way is extremely favourable to Mahomed and his tenets) in his large preliminary discourse prefixed to his translation of the Koran, observes, p. 124, that gaming is there prohibited for the same reasons, and in the same passages of the Koran, as wine. The reasons why wine is prohibited are, because the ill qualities of that liquor surpass its good ones; the common effects thereof bring quarrels and disturbances in company; neglect of, or at least indecencies in the performance of religious worship. Some good qualities of wine might perhaps without much difficulty be enumerated; but it may be hard to say, where any of the good qualities of gaming, properly so called, are to be found. And if Mahomedans forbid it because it promotes quarrels and disturbances; how much stronger obligation lies upon Christians to forbid it, to abstain wholly from it, whose religion is a religion of love, not of the sword, and whose master hath said, that *whoever is angry with his brother, and calls him opprobrious names, raca, fool, &c. is in danger of eternal death.* St. Mat. v. 22. And I would be glad to know where that gaming table, and those gamesters are found, who do not continually transgress these precepts!

It is an absurdity to suppose that a gamester should love God; and therefore why go to church!

It is still more absurd to suppose that a gamester should love his neighbour as him-

self; for every man that plays desires to win, and so to distress his neighbour. Now on these two precepts depends all religion; therefore a gamester can have no religion; and of consequence no moral obligation; and can be hindered by nothing but penal laws, and often not by them, from committing the most flagrant enormities.

By the practice of gaming therefore we open a door for every iniquity, like so many wild beasts to run out upon us and devour us. For where gaming reigns, the love of God and of man cease, and religion ceases.

2d. But when we consider the sort of gaming which Mahomed forbade, for the reasons above given, we shall see how much more cogent they are against the sort of gaming used amongst us.

The game most in use, and most pleasing to the Arabs, was something of this kind: a young camel being bought and killed, and divided into ten or twenty-eight parts, the persons who cast lots for them, to the number of seven, met for that purpose, and eleven arrows were provided without heads or feathers; seven of which were marked, the first with one notch, the second with two, and so on; and the other four had no mark at all: these arrows were put promiscuously into a bag, and then drawn by an indifferent person, who had another near him to receive them, and to see that he acted fairly: those to whom the marked arrows fell, won shares in proportion to their lot, and those to whom the blanks fell were intitled to no part of the camel at all, but were obliged to pay the full price of it. The winners however tasted not of the flesh any more than the losers; but the whole was distributed among the poor, and this they did out of pride and ostentation, it being reckoned a shame for a man to stand out, and not venture his money on such an occasion, (as by the way it is now esteemed amongst our polite and fashionable gentry, who cannot be so mean as to stand out and not play.) This custom however, though it was of some use to the poor, and diversion to the rich, was forbidden by Mahomed, as the source of greater inconveniencies, by occasioning quarrels and heart-burnings, which arose from the winner's insulting those who lost. So Mr. Sale.

Mahomed's words in the Koran (c. 5. p. 94. of Sale's translation) are these, *O true believers, surely wine, and lots, and images, and dividing arrows are an abomination of the works of Satan: therefore avoid*

avoid them, that ye may prosper : Satan seeketh to sow dissension, and hatred among you by means of wine and lots, and to divert you from remembering God, and from prayer : will ye not therefore abstain ?

Oh, shame to christians ! shall a wicked loose, and impious impostor forbid his followers that which brought some good to the poor, and diverted the rich, merely because it produced hatred and dissension ? and shall christians indulge themselves in that which brings ruin to themselves and families ; injures their servants, their tradesmen, &c. and robs the poor of their due ? at the same time that it ruins the mind, kindles all the irascible and odious passions, and renders man unfit for the social, far more unfit for the religious duties !

It is commonly urged by those who are fond of games of chance, as cards, dice, &c. and who play only for amusement, as they call it, that this is an innocent practice so long as they hazard no great sums, nor play for any thing that can affect their circumstances. But, not to insist on the argument which hath been so forcibly and frequently urged, concerning the impropriety of *Christians* engaging in games of chance, who hold the doctrine of a particular providence, which certainly can never interfere, and therefore the evil spirit must, in such entertainments ; for chance, and luck, and the like, are names only. Not, I say, to insist upon this, *Mahomed's* reasons for prohibiting the game of arrows, may with sufficient force be urged in reply to these : few sit down to play, for how small a sum soever, without the desire to win ; this is the very thing which constitutes the diversion : without it the whole becomes a matter of such insipid indifference, that it loses its name, and is no diversion at all. Now this desire naturally produces anxiety. Anxiety is always attended with pain : the desire gratified fills the mind with insulting pleasure : the desire disappointed fills it with chagrin, moroseness, peevishness, discontent, and wrath. And what but quarrels and dissensions can arise from such jarring elements : what but thunder and lightning from such black, sulphureous clouds ? this we find to be the case in fact : no unconcerned observer need long stand, and *tent them to the quick*, in *Shakespeare's* phrase, and want conviction of it ; let him attend only those tables, where the most innocent gaming (as it is called) is practised : there the bickerings and tempers of the persons engaged will too fully prove the truth of *Mahomed's*

declaration, that *lots and gaming are the great means which the devil uses to sow dissension amongst men : therefore abstain from them.*

But if this be the case, where interest doth not deeply engage the mind, nor the strong passion for gain take up the whole soul, desire and thoughts ; how much more is it so when gamesters, with these intentions, eagerly shuffle the cards, and shake the money-loaden dice ! the cards on which perhaps the half of a man's possessions depends ; the dice, whose fortunate or unfortunate cast may perhaps make the noble a beggar and send him sneaking to foot it silent home to his superb mansion, while the lucky gamester drives his dice-gain'd gilt chariot to his petty lodging and exulting strumpet ! have you not noted the tempestuous passions and stormy fury that toss such souls about, amidst their gaming ? have you not heard the dire oaths and horrid blasphemies that pour forth red hot from their lips, oaths of diabolical joy when success attends them : blasphemies of cursed indignation, when their devil (as they are pleased to express themselves) forsakes them, and for which the great God of holiness must be insulted, reviled, and abused.

Should a loser of this sort happen to be a man entrusted with power, or guardian to the orphan, what horrid consequences threaten his king and country ? every business—, but I forbear enlarging on this nice point.

Should he be a man of fortune, justice, honour, generosity, and benevolence are soon supplanted by meanness, rapine, falsehood, and Catiline's covetousness, viz. *alieni appetens, sui profusus*. Duns, ruined tradesmen, starved servants, loss of reputation, contempt, and an arrant gamester concludes the scene. Should this dreadful disease seize on a tradesman, adulteration of commodities, exorbitant prices, false bills, artificial credit, bankruptcy, total loss of peace of mind, separation from his family and friends, and lastly a professed gambler is the consequence.

When artificers, journeymen, apprentices, servants, or labourers, sink into this vice (as their want of education generally disqualifies them from making much progress by fraud) acts of violence seem to be their only resource. The wife and children soon become a prey to poverty and distress, and the workhouse their asylum ; while the abandoned husband, habituated to extravagance, debauched by drunkenness,

ness, refused to labour, sleeps all day in the infectious arms of some direful street-walker, and rambles throughout the streets all night, like a hungry lion seeking whom he can devour, robs, plunders, and destroys to furnish himself and strumpet with gin. Who can behold these scenes and not tremble at the sight of a pack of cards or a box and dice?

And shall I add once more, should the gamester be a female, who can tell, nay, who cannot tell the shameful fruits of such a profession? farewell beauty, farewell modesty, farewell honour! of all the curses that can befall a man, the very worst that malice can wish to its greatest enemy, is a wife addicted to gaming.

I could easily enlarge on these topics, but they are so self-evident, that they do not require it. It would be easy also to shew, that perjury, drinking, whoring, murder, follow in natural order; and are the direct and direful fruits of this one single vice of gaming: a vice big with every evil, and which teems forth from its fruitful womb every inordinacy.

3d. How can we wonder then that the *Mahomedans*, yea and many other wise people, held this vice in such abhorrence that they would not even admit the testimony of those who were guilty of it in a court of justice, of those who play'd at any game which was subject to hazard or chance, as dice, cards, tables, &c.

How much rather may we wonder, that this is not the case in every christian country, but more especially in a protestant realm, purged and enlightened as ours; where surely the testimony of a gamester ought to be deemed invalid much sooner than among the disciples of a *Mahomed*!

Gaming, at least to excess, observes Mr. Sale very well, has been forbidden in all well ordered states. Gaming-houses were reckoned scandalous places among the Greeks; and a gamester is declared by Aristotle (in his Nicomætics) to be no better than a thief; at least one may say, that gamesters are the materials of which gamblers, cheats, and thieves are made. The Roman senate made very severe laws against playing at games of hazard, except only during the Saturnalia; the civil law forbade all pernicious playing; and though the laity were in some cases permitted to play for money, provided they kept within reasonable bounds; yet the clergy were forbidden to play at tables (which is a game of hazard) or even to look on while others play'd.

I must here do justice to the church of *England*, which hath absolutely forbidden all her clergy, gaming of every sort; so that if there be such a thing to be found as a card-playing, gaming clergyman (which I should be glad it were possible to hope there is not) the church is not to be charged with him; his offence falls on his own head, let him and his superiors see to that. The words of the canon are very remarkable and much deserve our notice. Canon 75. *No ecclesiastical person shall at any time, other than for their honest necessities, resort to any taverns or alehouses; neither shall they board or lodge in any such places. Furthermore, they shall not give themselves to any base or servile labour; or to drinking or riot; spending their time idly by day or by night; playing at cards, dice, or tables, or any other unlawful game. But [thus it is shewn not only what they shall not do, but what they shall do] at all times convenient they shall hear or read somewhat of the holy scriptures, or shall occupy themselves with some other honest study, or exercise, always doing the things which shall appertain to honesty: and endeavouring to profit the church of God. Having always in mind that they ought to excel all others in purity of life, and should be examples to the people to live well and christianly, under pain of ecclesiastical censures, to be inflicted with severity, according to the qualities of their offence.*

Happy would it be, if every clergyman would strictly and exactly conform to the excellent rules laid down in this canon, more especially in regard to gaming; which it is certainly their bounded duty to do, who are expected to lead the way in every reformation.

But if any such clergymen are found, as do really game, or spend their time idly, at cards, dice, &c. frequenting assemblies, and other meetings of that kind, ill besuiting their sacred characters; how can they possibly from their pulpits declaim against the mischiefs of a vice, which their own example recommends? truth it is, every reformation must begin at the house of God; and if the clergy in the present situation of things, will not bestir themselves, we can have but little hopes. Would to God they would seriously consider this. Would to God they would all seriously consider of how very ill tendency their example is, in the above respect particularly, and how much a trifling, idle, useless life (to say the least) discredits and dishonours their holy function.

Mr.

Mr. Sale goes on to observe, *As to the Jews, Mahomed's chief guides, they also highly disapproved gaming: gamesters being severely censured in the Talmud, and their testimony declared invalid. Also Mascardus thought common gamesters were not to be admitted as witnesses, being infamous persons.*

And, I think, enough hath been said above to shew the wisdom of such a determination; since it may be laid down as an absolute certainty that the mind of a gamester is open to every vice. And if this brand were once fixed upon all such, of whatever rank or quality, amongst us, it surely would tend to stop the increasing progress of this dangerous evil, which like a gangrene will speedily, unless prevented, over-run and corrupt the whole body politic. And wou'd every gamester consider in how infamous a rank he stands according to the sentence of all wise nations and men, so infamous, as not to be esteemed, for his practice, a valid evidence in a court of justice,—the case only of the most abandoned, the vilest of the vile—surely the reflection wou'd cause him to alter and forsake a vice, which renders him destructive to his family, odious and pernicious to society, and a deadly enemy to himself, his better-self, both in time and eternity.

To the Authors of the LITERARY
MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

YOUR publishing in your last number an account of some of the curiosities found in *Herculaneum*, is the occasion of my sending you the following, which I hope you will find room for.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your constant reader, &c.

R. G. D.

An Account of the ancient City of Herculaneum, destroyed by an Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, many Ages since, and lately discovered; with Descriptions of some of the Antiquities found there. In a Letter from a Gentleman at Naples, in 1744.

THIS great catastrophe was occasioned by an eruption of Mount *Vesuvius*, so early, as in the days of the Emperor *Titus*, in which the city of *Herculaneum* perished, and was over-whelmed with the

ashes, sulphur, and other matter, thrown out of that mountain to the depth of eighty feet, and in some places of more than one hundred. It has been the general opinion, that this city sunk into the earth at that time, but by what I have seen of it, and by what I can judge from the face of the country all round, there has been no such thing, for the whole earth now there about has been plainly made up of the disgorgings of the mount to a great depth; and the city, many parts of which I have within these few days seen, has all its buildings standing perfectly upright, which could not have been the case had they sunk, for they would then necessarily have lean'd, and many of them would have fallen by the fault of their foundation; as we cannot suppose so great an extent of earth, and that so irregularly loaded, to have sunk perfectly even.

Be this as it will, however, we are very certain that it is so long ago that the city perished; and at different times, in several ages since, there have been attempts to dig and penetrate into it, and one thing or other has often been discovered. There are in many of the neighbouring places, remains of *Roman* statues, which have been taken out some 100, some 200, some, as they say, 600 years ago. But about 80 years since, a bold attempt was made for the penetrating a great way into it; a private gentleman having secretly caused to be taken up as much treasure of one sort or other, as he sold for 18,000*l.* sterling; but one of his labourers at length betraying him, and the thing getting air, the government became apprized of it, and seized on the effects of the person concerned, who was forced to fly, and spent the remainder of his life in some obscure part of the *German* dominions. The court, however, made no use of the discovery, but the thing slept till the year 1738, when many hands were employed, and have been ever since, to penetrate into it, and bring up the various treasures, the greatest of which are the paintings, which, however, are with difficulty preserved, being not done in the modern way in frames, but on the plaister on the walls.

They have lately sunk a new passage into the higher part of the city, which is sufficiently broad and convenient; they before descended by some brick steps arch'd over the top, but having clear'd away all that part of the town afforded, till they came to a large circular wall, so thick that they

they could not get through it, they have now begun in a new place. The steps they first descended by, were at first supposed by the virtuosi and antiquarians here, to be the work of the inhabitants, to get away their treasure after the loss of the place; but this was soon found to be a groundless notion, this work having never penetrated into the city, and the bricks being not at all like those in the buildings of it; besides, that there is no sand in the mortar they are joined with, which determines the date to be of not more than 300 years; and the cement of all the buildings of the city itself being harder than the bricks, and all composed of lime and yellow sand. This new passage is very broad and less steep than the former, and is prop'd at intervals with wood work.

The substance through which it is cut is truly wonderful; in one place are vast beds of yellow, blue and green sulphur, which take fire at carrying a candle by them; in others, the sides are cram'd with such sort of stuff as you make the rough work of the grottoes with in *England*; in others, it seems all cut through a bed of ashes, like the beds of loose sand in the heavy roads in some places, and here it is forced to be prop'd up all the way, and faced with boards; in another place you shall see vast lumps of glass of all colours, made by the heat of the fire; in some there are blocks of pure metal, and not a little, that where it is fresh broken, seems very full of gold and silver, so that I am apt to think this will one time or other be found to be the most valuable part of the treasure. These pieces all look very full of different colours, and strike fire with the tools, smelling like brimstone. It is remarkable, that in the whole passage there has not been discovered so much as a single lump of natural mould, nor a pebble, but all sulphur and melted matter; and as we go lower toward the bottom, we sometimes may observe whole streams, that seem to have been rivers of melted iron, which have also fallen in some places into the town and filled whole streets, and very likely this may have been the case, where the workmen at the other entrance could make no further way. When we are here got to the level of the town, we are received in a broad and open square, partly natural, partly owing to the workmen's having pulled down and removed the walls; and all round this they have broken into several fine apartments, and in one place into a

a whole street. But two of the workmen were lately crushed to death, and buried in the ruins of a wall that fell on them, and two others narrowly escaped the same fate. In this square are deposited the treasures they have lately found; and on a view of this, and of the magnificence of the rooms they have broken into, one cannot but admire the magnificence and elegance of the antients. One room I went into was lined with the most beautiful purple and white marble, in regular pannels, each pannel being edged with a black and gold marble, and surrounded with a broad division of another of blue, green, white and purple: several others were in this taste, though in a lesser way. You may think these very magnificent, but, alas, Sir, these were the meanest of their apartments; the finer were all covered with paintings, which are still so fine and perfect, that they rob all the late painters of their glory; in the several niches of these, there are also statues of a workmanship superior to any thing we have ever seen, and in my judgment, even to the paintings themselves. There is a *Juno* all carved in a bluish-white marble, the foldings of whose robes would deceive you into the thinking they were linen, even at two feet distance; the expression in the face is so much beyond all we know of statuary, that we want words even to convey our ideas of its excellence in. But the paintings are what chiefly amaze and delight every body. There are very many which are broken or damaged by the workmen, or defaced by accident, but the few that are unhurt are proofs that there have once been masters which probably will never be equalled. Among those I saw here, was a *Tityus* chain'd to a rock, with his breast laid open, and a large bird feeding upon his liver; there are but few colours in this piece, yet the majesty of the whole, and the ideas it conveys, are scarce to be expressed; the rock is of a deep brown, crack'd and torn in several places, and appearing so rugged, that you sweat for pain for the naked figure that lies on it. This is perhaps one of the greatest muscular figures, that ever was, or ever will be executed; the size adds to the terror of it, it is more than eight feet long, and the drawing up the left leg, and at the same time thrusting out the other to its utmost extent, in the agony of the pain, gives an opportunity of displaying such muscles as will never be seen elsewhere. The fingers of the right hand are bent almost

most to breaking, in trying, as it were, to tear up the rock, and the other hand is strongly clench'd. In both these the prominence of the joints and the distention of the vessels, is beyond all idea of any who have not seen it; the whole body shews its various muscles at work in agony. The wound in the breast is turned artfully away, as a sight too shocking; but over it stands the bird of hell, in the act of striking its head toward his breast. The whole plumage of the bird stands loose and trembling, with expectation of its banquet, and the fierceness of its eye, at once looking down into the wound and gazing astant, as if to see if any one was in the way, is nature almost amended; the foot of the bird which is in view, seems clenching as to take fast hold, its claws penetrate deep into the flesh, and the blood is just making its way at the wounds. Thus far I have attempted to describe, what, were you to see it, makes all descriptions poor; but there yet remains the face, which is as much superior to all the rest, as the rest is to every thing besides; the menacing fierceness of the look, mixed with the agony and torment it expresses, are truly inconceivable without seeing this piece; the inflamed eyes are turned towards Heaven, they have no tears, but the horrors of the face are doubled by large drops of sweat standing on the swelling muscles. The lips are shut, yet you can see that the teeth are violently gnash'd together, even by the drawing upwards of the chin. The great art of the painter is to give you this in full view, which is done by throwing the head from its natural posture, by a distorting struggle of the neck; yet all this appears perfectly natural, and has a naked simplicity, yet adds infinitely to its beauties. The only colours in this piece seems brown and red, the flesh of the body is a brown red, and expresses the most robust and sturdy complexion; the chain is of a dusty brown, with a little red, and the bird a paler brown without any mixture. I don't know how far I may have been able to paint this painting to you, but I am very sensible I shall never forget it.

As this is all horror, there are several others all softness; a *Semele* melting into transport at the sight of a *Jupiter* at a vast distance in the clouds: and a courtesan leaning on the neck of her lover, are patterns of all excellence in this kind. There is a bacchanal dance, where every face has a different expression of the transport; a *Thetis* leaning on a bed of moss under a

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natural grotto, and receiving a *Phæbus*, has besides the passions and fineness of the figures, a glow of red from the descending car, that makes all *Titians* sun-shine the blaze of a boy's bonfire. There is a *Philoctetes* with the arrow fallen on his foot, in which the languishing look and terror of the aspect, speak in the most lively manner, the sense of death, and the regret of the hero, to miss the glorious enterprize he was invited to. There are a multitude of other figures, many of which are not understood, which are full compositions; among the rest there are some of the public shews of beasts, where the several animals are painted as fine as the *Tityus*; particularly there is a dying *Tiger*, the noblest thing of the kind ever executed; the death of *Achilles*, in which the fierceness, mix'd with sorrow in the face of the hero, and the mixture of astonishment, terror, and a conceal'd joy in the face of *Polyxena*, none but the hand that did it, can come up to. There is a single *Silenus*, a most pleasing figure, and a *Mercury* in flight, which is only a part of a picture, but shews the loss of the remainder to have been an uncommon misfortune.

These, and a multitude of others, stand now in the square; a number of others are also preserved, and among those, two of very early date among us, having been taken up about seven years since, which by those who have not yet seen the *Tityus*, are thought to excel all the rest: these are, a *Vertumnus* and *Pomona*, the *Vertumnus* turning from her, and she beckoning a *Satyr* to call him back, whose arch smile seems to say, let him go if he pleases, there are enough ready to supply his place. The other is the *Centaur* teaching *Achilles* music. I heartily wish you could see these, partly for your own satisfaction, and partly for my sake, that I might see you; but despairing of that pleasure, I am, &c.

GEO. BHEN.

Some Thoughts on the Origin of Painting, Occasioned by the fine antique Pictures lately found in the subterraneous City of Herculaneum.

THE high character given by every body on the spot, to the antient pictures lately discovered in the searches into the ruins of the old *Herculaneum*, having given some a very great idea of the skill of the antients in painting, and being by many others looked on as in a great mea-

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sure chimerical, and the effect of a prejudice for antiquity, it may not be unpleasing to our readers, to inquire a little into the real merit and character of the masters of antiquity in the science, and into the history and origin of it. It is very certain that the antients wanted many of the advantages we have, but it seems also certain that they excelled the moderns in strength of genius and boldness of their fancy; it has been affirmed that they knew nothing of the art of perspective, and that the knowledge of shadowing was but very imperfect among them. These opinions have been found, however, to be erroneous, and the just rules of perspective are every where observed, and the shadows judiciously given, in all the paintings discovered in the ruins of *Herculaneum*. That they wanted our colours and oil, however, is certain; for the latter they used a kind of varnish; and all the colours they had, we are perfectly informed, were but three, and those very coarse ones, a white, a red, and a black; the first chalk, the second red ochre, and the third ink. Our modern painters would be much troubled to execute any thing with such coarse materials, yet with these were the fam'd pictures of the earliest ages finished. As to the origin of the art, the *Greeks* and *Ægyptians* both claim the honour; what right the *Ægyptians* may have to some expression of this kind is not easily determined, since their hieroglyphics which are very antient, are all paintings, such as they are; but it was among the *Greeks* that this science was first brought to perfection. The first great schools where painting was first publicly taught, were at *Sicyone*, a town of *Peloponnesus*, at *Rhodes*, and at *Athens*. From *Greece* it was conveyed into *Italy*, where it soon got into great perfection, and was in high esteem among the *Romans* till about the end of their republic, and under the reigns of their first Emperors, when war and luxury intirely extinguished that and most other arts and sciences. Thus it remained a considerable time, till one *Cimabue*, by indefatigable pains, endeavoured to revive it again, and recovered from certain *Greeks* some slender remains of the art; and several *Florentines* afterwards following his steps, all acquired great reputation; but it was a long time, however, before any considerable pieces could be produced. *La Girlandino*, who was *Angelo's* master, gained the first great credit, but his scholar *Michael Angelo*, eclipsed both his master's glory, and that of all who

had been for many ages before him; he liv'd in the sixteenth century, and erected a school at *Florence*. *Peter Perugin*, was here the master of the famous *Raphael Urbin*, who not only excelled his master, but even *Angelo* himself: he founded a school at *Rome*, consisting of several very eminent painters: it was at this time also that the school at *Lombardy* was first set up, which was famous under *Georgian* and the great *Titian*, both scholars of *Julian Bellini*; and besides these there were several other schools erected in *Italy*; neither were they destitute of many famous painters on the other side of the *Alps*, as *Albert Durer* in *Germany*, *Holben* in *Switzerland*, *Lucas Van Leyden* in *Holland*, and several in *France* and *Flanders*. These all wrought in different manners; but *Italy*, and in particular *Rome*, was the place where the art mostly flourished. *Carrachi* succeeded *Raphael* in his school, which was kept up in all its glory, till *Lewis* the Fourteenth erected an academy of painting at *Paris*, and drew many great painters thither by a generous and princely encouragement.

The first invention of painting is said to have been owing to love, and to have been done by means of a shadow. The first piece of painting, it is said, was done by *Corinthea*, a girl of *Sicyone*, who seeing a beautiful young lad she was in love with asleep near a lamp that was burning, the shadow of his face which appeared on the neighbouring wall, was so like him, that she was inticed to draw the outlines of it, and so made the portrait of her lover, which was the first, as it is said, that the world ever saw.

It is very natural however to imagine, that the arts of painting and carving began at one time, both being built upon the same principles of drawing and designing. Sculpture, we know, was so early as in *Abraham's* time; and 'tis very natural to suppose painting, better or worse, at least as old. In the regard to the *Roman* paintings, however, *Bularchus* seems to have brought them first from *Greece* in the reign of *Romulus*; that painter having represented the battle of the *Magnesians* in so beautiful a manner, that *Candaules*, king of *Lydia*, purchased the picture for its weight in gold.

There were no less than six eminent painters in the time of *Alexander the Great*. *Zeuxius*, *Parrhasius*, *Pamphilus*, *Terianthes*, *Apelles* and *Protagenes*; and though time has robbed us of the works of these eminent masters, yet we may judge of their

performances by the sculptures of the same age, the value of which is well known, and of which many are preserved to this day: the price at which they sold their pictures, may be also some indication of their value, and this was much greater than any thing that has been given since. *Timanthus*, and after him *Apelles*, having had an hundred talents, which is about 20,000 *l.* for one picture.

Apelles lived in the 112th olympiad, or in the 422d year of *Rome*, and was called the prince of painters. He excelled all his predecessors in that art, and compiled several books, laying down the true fundamentals of painting. He had a peculiar art of giving a winning grace to his pictures, which he called by a very expressive name, the *Venus*: he would much admire the works of others, and praise them highly, but always with a *but*; he could always see this *Venus* wanting in them. His great excellence was the knowing when he had done enough, a few strokes finished his pictures, and he never redoubled them; he used to say, that *Protogenes*, his contemporary, spoiled many of his best pieces, by retouching them too often.

Before he knew the person of *Protogenes*, he saw some of his pieces, and highly admiring them, went to *Rhodes* to make him a visit: he found him not at home, but seeing a table prepared for painting on, he took up a pencil, and with one stroke of it, as a writing-master makes a flourish with his pen, he struck the out-line of the face of *Alexander*, his prince. When *Protogenes* returned, he knew who must have been there, since none but *Apelles* could have done so masterly a performance; but being obliged to go out again, he took a pencil with another colour, and struck a line close within *Apelles's* as nicely as he had done the first, and every where touching it on the edge; *Apelles* calling again, was amazed to see himself out-done, and took up a pencil with a third colour, with which he struck a third line, cutting *Protogenes's* in two all the way, so that it was impossible to draw another within that. *Protogenes* more amazed at this than at the first, sought out the master, and made him heartily welcome. No more was ever done to this piece, yet it was preserved as of more value than all the other paintings then in being, and perished at length by a fire in one of the *Cesar's* palaces. I mention this trite story for the sake of the history it gives us of the manner of the painting of the antients, that the out-line

was struck in a manner at a stroke, like the flourishing of a pen, and not by the thousand retouches of the pencil, as is now the custom; and to this is owing the masterly simplicity of their pieces; and all the remains we have of antiquity, the *Aldobrand Marriage*, and all the antient paintings discovered at *Herculaneum* are of this kind.

Apelles was of a noble mind, and had the generosity to praise even a rival in his own art. 'Tis well known how highly he was in favour with *Alexander*, yet when he had been at *Rhodes* to see *Protogenes*, he introduced him to that prince; and when *Alexander* asked him what he demanded for all the pictures he had done, and he was about to name a trifling sum, *Apelles* valued them at fifty talents, near 10,000 *l.* which was paid him for them.

Apelles, however, after the death of *Alexander*, was in no favour with *Ptolomy*, the then king of *Egypt*, and had like to have perished by his anger. The accident is a very memorable one; he was shipwreck'd on the coast of *Egypt*, and oblig'd to go to *Alexandria*, where *Ptolomy* then kept his court: the painters there dreaded so great a rival, and contrived to dispatch him; they knew *Ptolomy's* distaste to him, and contrived to make one of his servants pretend an invitation from the king to sup with him, not doubting but the passionate temper of *Ptolomy*, would immediately order to death a person he disliked, who dared to come unbid into his presence; the hour approached, and the painter appeared, the king angrily asked him what business he had there? on this *Apelles* told him of his invitation to sup with him; the king was now more enraged than before, and sent for the persons imployed in carrying messages from him, and bad him point out the person who asked him: *Apelles* acknowledged he was not there, but very modestly excused his error, and told the king he could discover the person to him yet, when taking a piece of charcoal from the hearth, he with a single stroke gave the out-line of the person's face who asked him, and even by memory alone, and that only of having once cursorily seen him, gave so great a likeness, that the king knew the man; and on being taxed with it, he betrayed the painters who had set him on; yet *Apelles* was taken no farther notice of.

Time has deprived the world of all the works of *Apelles*, and many of his successors, and what old paintings are now left, are by no means to be guess'd at as to their

masters. In the *Aldobrandine* marriage at *Rome*, there is, indeed, no shadowing, but we must be sensible the painters of former times must exceed that, since *Zeuxis* and *Parrhasius* could, by their pictures, deceive not only animals, but one another: one of them having painted a bunch of grapes so naturally, that the birds flew to it to peck it; and the other having drawn a coarse cloth in so masterly a manner, that the other painter bad him take away the cloth that he might see the picture.

Such were the painters of antiquity, and such their works. We are told on all hands also, that the paintings lately recovered from *Herculaneum*, are of the same high value with the old, and infinitely superior to the works of all who have lived since. But we are to allow much for the partiality in favour of antiquity that reigns more in *Italy* than in any other part of the world, before we form a judgment in these accounts, and at the same time ought to be well assured of the judgment of those we receive our accounts from.

The things described in the above letter, are certainly great, nay, very great, but whether they exceed the works of *Raphael*, is a question that cannot but admit some doubt in all who have seen the *Vatican*. The gentleman who sent the above account, is a great judge of painting, but is himself no painter; but even if he were, we know he might be deceived, since the greatest have been so. *Julio Romano* is a very memorable instance of this, and his error is an eternal lesson to the world, how to trust the judgment of another, even a painter, concerning pictures.

Frederick the Second, Duke of *Mantua*, going through *Florence* towards *Rome*, saw over one of the doors in the palace de *Medici*, the picture of *Leo* the Tenth, between Cardinal de *Medici* and the Cardinal de *Rossi*; it was done by *Michael Angelo* and *Julio Romano*; the duke was so struck with it, that when he came to *Rome* he begged it of the pope, who very unwillingly gave it to him, and sent orders to *Octavian de Medici* to pack it up and send it to *Mantua*.

Octavian, who was a great lover of painting, and was as unwilling as the pope to part with such a treasure, made several delays, pretending the frame was injured, and must wait the making a new one, and by this gained time to have the picture copied by a *Florentine* master. The original was never taken out of its place, and a

mark set by the painter behind the copy, which was, indeed, admirably executed, and not easily to be known from the original; this was packed up and sent away, and was received and preserved as an estimable treasure, and the cheat never suspected, even by *Julio Romano* himself, who was then in the service of that prince, and every day saw the picture. At length *Vesari* coming to visit *Julio Romano*, was nobly entertained by him, and shewed all the duke's rarities; after all the paintings had been greatly admired, still, says *Julio*, my friend, the greatest is behind: we have here a *Leo* the Tenth, done by *Angelo*; he then shewed him the picture, when *Vesari* declared it very fine, but that it was not *Raphael's*. How! says *Julio Romano*, looking on it more attentively, not *Raphael's*! don't persuade me but that I know the strokes of my own pencil, in these parts of it which I well remember the striking: to which *Vesari* answered, you don't observe them clearly enough: I assure you they are not yours, nor the other *Raphael's*; the original picture is now in its place, and I saw *Andrea del Sarto* draw this copy; behind the canvas you will see his mark upon it. *Julio* turning it about, perceived he told him truth, and with erected hands, cry'd out, Well, I value it as much as *Raphael's*, nay, even more, for 'tis indeed amazing to see that great master imitated so closely, as that all the world must be deceived by it; and it is no small merit to give my strokes so closely, that I have for many years taken them for my own.

R. G. D.

To the Authors of the LITERARY
MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

AS you promise encouragement to mathematical literature for the improvement of your polite readers, I hope the following questions may merit a place in your entertaining collection,

I am, Sir,

Barton upon Hum-
ber, Lincolnshire,
Sept. 3, 1757.

Your very humble
servant,
X M. D. NELSON.

QUESTION I.

GIVEN in a plain triangle, a perpendicular let fall from one of the obtuse angles unto its opposite side = 84; and

Isosceles this X

and the ratio of its including sides as 13 to 15; also the ratio of the segments made by the said perpendicular as 5 to 9, *Query*, the sides?

QUESTION II.

GIVEN in a plain triangle the sum of the two sides = 112, the difference of the segments of the base = 16, and the perpendicular let fall from the vertical angle upon the base = 48, *Query*, the sides and area?

X solve this

A full Answer to an infamous Libel, intitled, A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord B——y. Being an Enquiry into his Defence of Minorca. Reeve, 1 s.

THE letter to which this answer is written, contains several heavy charges against the conduct of Lord B——y, as to his defence of *Minorca*; and the following is an extract from the answers to those accusations; the substance of the charges are placed in this extract, before the answers.—The writer tells us at first setting out, that the following are the observations made by several officers, and committed to his care for publication; and then proceeds thus:

“THE first fact you produce, by way of charge against his Lordship, is a clause extracted from the late Admiral *Byng*’s trial published by Mr. *Cook*, and vouched by you to have come from his Lordship’s own mouth. Here Lord B——y is made to declare voluntarily, ‘That it is the duty of a governor to remain in one fixed place to receive his intelligence. He has his people to send out for intelligence, and is to remain there to give his orders. And if from curiosity, he goes out of the outworks, it is impossible what length of time it may be before he is wanted. As he remains there, he can know nothing but what he receives from others: and I took no minutes to have recourse to: therefore what I have declared, is to be understood only as matter of hearsay.’

From hence you infer, that his Lordship kept himself shut up in his own house during the whole siege: and that his Lordship kept no minutes of the public proceedings.

To come at the truth of Lord B——y’s declaration on Mr. *Byng*’s trial, it will be necessary to appeal to the trial published by authority, under the care of Mr. *Fearn*, the judge-advocate; where it is worded in a very different manner, viz.

‘I beg leave, says Lord B——y, to observe to the court, that it is the duty of a governor to abide in one constant fixed place: for otherwise, if he was to go out of curiosity to view any of the out-works, it might be a long time before he might be found; should he be wanted: therefore he must depend on the reports of others: and I have not been allowed to make use of minutes.’

Compare this account of Lord B——y’s evidence with that published by Mr. *Cook*, and there will be found several material differences. No body will dispute the authenticity and veracity of that published by the judge-advocate. And it is very far from the character of a candid writer, when he knew this account was published by authority, that he should take no notice of it, and rest his charge upon Mr. *Cook*’s manner of wording Lord B——y’s declaration; who all the world knows, was employed on the part of Mr. *Byng*; and not being under the same oath to do justice on that trial as Mr. *Fearn* was, he ought, of the two, rather to be suspected of partiality.

You accuse his Lordship of having neglected his post: of having laid it down as a rule of duty, that the governor of a place besieged, ought himself to remain stationary and inactive. Inferences as insolent as malicious; for though Lord B——y did say, *It is the duty of a governor to remain in one fixed place to receive intelligence*; this declaration ought to be understood with this restriction, that it should be always known during a siege, where to find a commander in chief; and that the governor of a fortification, who out of curiosity, when the immediate service does not require his presence, goes to view the out-works, or hazards his life when there is no need of his attendance, is guilty of great imprudence.

Besides, it cannot be doubted, but that his Lordship, when he delivered himself thus to the court-martial, had a view to his own particular case. For, if it be considered that his garrison consisted of four regiments; that there was not one colonel to take the chief command, in case of an accident, nor an officer between him and a lieutenant-colonel; and that there were forty-one captains and subalterns belonging to those four regiments, absent, it would have been highly imprudent to expose a life, of so great consequence, thro’ vain curiosity, or in doing that, which might

might be, and he took care, was *effectually* performed by proper officers.

He kept two lieutenant-colonels and the aid de camp to one of them, constantly going the rounds: and that they might perform this service with greater diligence and exactness, they were excused all other duty. A report was made to him every morning by the field officer of the day, of the particular incidents within his twenty-four hours of duty; with an account of the number of shot and shells fired during that time, describing their particular directions. Besides, the captains at every post had orders to inform the governor by a subaltern officer, or a serjeant, immediately, of every proceeding, or accident that happen'd under their respective commands. And the fort-major and fort-adjutant attended the governor, as often as they could be spared, besides his own aid de camp, to carry his orders, when and wherever they were required.

The circumference of the works is about a mile: which was wholly invested by sea and land. So that as the approaches were carrying on *every where*; if the governor, through vain curiosity, had gone to view one part of the fortifications, while another remote part was suddenly attacked, or had he met with an accident, the consequence might have been fatal. Therefore it was the most prudent for Lord B——y in his circumstances (not to remain *stationary and inactive, shut up in his own house* but) to fix upon the *castle* for the place to receive intelligence, and to give directions and orders; and, as he knew minutely well every part of the fortifications, he gave his advice and directions with great propriety, ease and readiness.

Instead of shutting himself up in his own house, as you most falsely affirm, his Lordship frequently went up to the top of the castle, from whence, as from the centre of the place, he could best, and almost instantaneously view all the works and posts under his command, and the operations, batteries, movements and approaches of the enemy. So that no alteration could escape his observation. Here were several batteries both of cannon and mortars, in the employing of which, and all other batteries, he gave directions to the officers of the artillery. And here he was much exposed to the fire of the enemy's cannon and mortars; who in a particular manner were observed to level at the body of the castle, and the governor's house: and several shells fell upon the top of the castle. And

though his Lordship might with great propriety have held councils of war at his own house, yet he went across part of the square to lieutenant-colonel *Jefferys's*, as being more private, &c. His attention to duty, appears in that easy access which every one had that demanded to speak to him, at all hours of the night. During the whole siege of seventy days, he never went into a bed nor undressed himself. And in the day-time he exercised the serjeants and soldiers himself, on the public parade, in the manner of defence upon any attack of the fortifications, or subterraneans; until it became dangerous to the men by the enemies shots and shells.

The labour'd accounts of sieges in your letter, and the behaviour of particular persons at them, in order to draw comparisons to the disadvantage of Lord B——y's character and conduct, may so far gratify the unbounded malice of your virulent pen, as to captivate the judgment of over-credulous ignorant people: but men of knowledge will easily see through the intention of so base an artifice, and by comparing circumstances, will be led to detest and abhor both the author and his endeavours. The sieges, which you seem most delighted with are those of *Gibraltar* and *Barcelona*. But neither of these are similar to the siege of *St. Philips*.

Gibraltar was attack'd only at the isthmus facing the continent of *Spain*. All the rest is sea; and we were masters at sea, having a squadron of ships sufficient to support the Prince of *Hesse*, who had no more than that *one* attack to defend. The *climbing* the precipice on the east side, was a vague desperate affair; and was never consider'd in any other light: few gained the summit of the hill.

As for *Barcelona*; it was attack'd only from the foot of *Montjuich-Hill*, which is but a small part of the circumference of the place: and *K. Charles* was animated with the daily expectation of an *English* squadron to relieve him; of which he had private advice by feluccas that stole into port by night. Besides, Lord *Peterborough* continued with the remains of his army at *Tarragona*, ready to assist the *English* squadron; as he actually did on its arrival before *Barcelona*. And as to your assertion, that Lord *Donnegal* died fighting on the ramparts, it is false: for he owed his death to his *temerity*, by riding up to fort *Montjuich*, contrary to the advice of all the officers about him. These cases, I am confident, will admit of

of no comparison with Lord B——y's. St. Philip's castle was entirely invested by land; and the enemy cruised at the mouth of the harbour with a strong squadron. Attacks were carried on from many places: and but small hopes left of any relief after Mr. Byng had, for some time disappeared; and all communication and intelligence were cut off. Lord B——y never despaired, and was unwilling to think the garrison was deserted by the fleet. He said to the officers about him: 'I have heard of an invasion of England intended from France; and I suppose that Mr. Byng was called away to contribute to the defence of our native country. But let that be as it will, I am resolved to defend the place to the last extremity.'

The next charge includes a neglect in the governor for *not pulling down the houses in St. Philip's town: and not breaking up the roads from Cittadella and Funnelles.* Which is answered to this effect:

"When a place on the continent is intended to be besieged, the advance of armies and preparations for the design cannot be secreted. Which being soon known, the governor has time to break up roads, and to *demolish* and remove *buildings* at discretion. But here was no warning. All the intelligence that could be obtained by this governor, shut up in an island, was, that great preparations were making in the south of France; which at one time was said to be destined against *Gibraltar*; at another, against *Minorca*; or against *Corfica*; or against the plantations in *America*; or to traverse the ocean and join a fleet at *Brest* fitting out to invade *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*. So that notwithstanding Lord B——y may be allow'd to have *early enough* heard, that the *French* armament at *Toulon*, was supposed, and even given out by themselves, to be intended against *Minorca*: yet it was variously considered by others; many looking upon that open way of talking only as *French finessè*, to cover their real design on *Corfica*, or some other place; and there is great reason to believe the attack on *Minorca* would never have been made, had not the *French* ministry been too well acquainted with our backwardness in *England*.

In a word, the *French* landed at *Cittadella* on the 17th; took possession of the town of *Mabon* on the 19th; which is within two miles of St. Philip's; and on the enter'd St. Philip's town. In which space of time, the whole

garrison could not have pulled down all the houses.

Had Lord B——y in this uncertainty pulled down the houses of St. Philip's town, what a clamour would there have been had not the invasion taken place?—But all this apart, Mr. *Armstrong* in his description of the island says, That the houses of St. Philip's town that might be of service, were pulled down, and a sufficient esplanade left between the village and the fortifications. This was done by Mr. *Hargrave*, who succeeded Mr. *Armstrong*. There was no house, nor other building erected in Lord B——y's time.

It is certain that Lord B——y being apprehensive that the houses left standing might be of use to the enemy, wrote twice to the engineer for his opinion, what, or how many houses were necessary to be pulled down. The engineer gave for answer, that the pulling down his own house (which a fine building erected but a few years before) and a wind-mill would be sufficient: both which were demolished, and their rubbish clear'd away. And three other wind-mills were demolished by his Lordship's order; though you blush not to say, they were left standing. The assertion that those houses were better shelter to the *French* than the subterraneans to the garrison, is prov'd false, from the *French* acknowledging their soldiers suffer'd greatly by the houses beaten down, by the mortars and cannon from the fort. But we lost not one man in the subterraneans, except where the pavement of the castle was pulled up, by which a shell fell into one of the subterraneans, and kill'd four or five seamen. As to the charge of *neglecting to spoil or to break up the roads*, the letter-writer should have remember'd, that he admits the surface of the whole island of *Minorca* to be so hard a rock, that the *French* could not sink entrenchments for about a mile round the castle with 15 or 16,000 men: how then was it possible for Lord B——y to break up the roads for near thirty miles, with his small number of hands, who had other work and duty upon their hands, which could not be left undone?—However, his Lordship did order the roads to be broken up; that they were actually spoiled as much as the shortness of time, and the few men, that could be spar'd, were able to execute his orders; and that the only bridge upon the road was destroy'd."

The letter-writer asserts, that a mine upon the road was omitted to be sprung; and

and that the *Spaniards* ran away with the powder.

The answerer positively declares,—
“That the mine was sprung by the command of Lord B——y, though it had not its proper effect; the powder was consumed, and the *Spaniards* had not a grain of it.”

In reply to the charge against his Lordship for want of attention to his duty, by not compelling the natives of the island, who (according to the letter-writer) consisted of thirty thousand men, to break up the roads and to go into the castle to ease the soldiers, &c. it is said, “That according to the account taken by the *French*, there were not quite ten thousand men fit for labour, on the island; neither was it in Lord B——y’s power to compel the *Spaniards* to work; the poorer sort being so influenced by the priests, that they had an utter aversion to the *English*. His Lordship did all he could to engage them by fair means to enter into the *British* service, by issuing a proclamation, with a promise of pay, and other encouragements, to those who would enter voluntarily into the castle, yet no more than thirteen gentlemen gave in their names; of which number only three entered the castle with the governor, and one of them afterwards deserted.

A further instance of the *Spanish* ingratitude and dislike to the *English* government, was shewn by the behaviour of the artificers, such as bakers, &c. whom Lord B——y hired at a high price to go into the castle. Of these, there were about twenty-five; and to prevent all occasions of discontent, his Lordship provided them and the other roman catholics in his garrison with a priest; who, with his servant, were paid at the public expence. Yet five or six of these deserted over the palisadoes; and probably the rest would have followed, had they not been restrained by the centries placed over them. Therefore had there been five hundred or more of them forced into the castle to do labour, his Lordship must have placed a proportion’d number of his garrison to guard them.”

The charge of oversight in his Lordship, and a want of attention to his duty, in not ordering a sufficient number of cattle to be drove into the castle, and by ordering a considerable number of butts of wine, that were in the town of St. Philip’s, to be stow’d, which might have been brought into the castle, is aver’d to be false: “For Lord B——y order’d such a number of

cattle to be drove into the fort, that not only the sick in the hospital were provided, to the very last, with fresh meat and broth, but there remained several of those cattle alive at the surrender thereof. And the men were so far from wanting wine, that each man was allow’d a pint a day; till about ten or twelve days before the surrender, when they were reduced to half a pint; not because there was an immediate scarcity, but by way of precaution; in case the garrison could have held out a considerable time longer than it did; and this, with the approbation of the whole body; who, besides their half pint of wine, had a dram of brandy given, when they went on, or return’d from duty.

But as there was a large quantity of wine stored in the castle, and Colonel Jefferys represented the necessity of staving the butts found in the town, to prevent the soldiers from getting drunk, who had begun to drink to excess, and the enemy’s being accommodated therewith, his Lordship order’d them to be stav’d. The men had their full allowance of provisions to the last, without any abatement from their pay, so that there was no scarcity in the garrison; nor any neglect in the governor’s providing for them. As to the assertion, that his Lordship declar’d, he took no minutes of the siege; Lord B——y made no such declaration. For, though he is deprived of the use of his pen by a tremor in his nerves, that disables him from writing his own name, but with great difficulty, he employ’d a proper person to write his JOURNAL, to whom he dictated the occurrences of every day: which journal is now in his Lordship’s possession, and open for the inspection of his friends.

This, I should think, ought to convince the reader, that there is a great mistake in the penning of Lord B——y’s evidence by Mr. Cook; especially as his Lordship is not charg’d with any such declaration by the judge-advocate in his record to the same evidence: and, as it is taken notice of, both by Mr. Fearn and Mr. Cook, that his Lordship was denied the use of a paper of memorandums or minutes, which he had in his hand, on the trial, it was natural for him to say, as Mr. Fearn inform us, that he was denied the use of minutes on that TRIAL; not that he took no minutes of the SIEGE.

Next, you attempt to rob his Lordship of the share he bore in the defence of the place,

place, which you ascribe to *other people*: but there is not an officer in the garrison but that can testify that his Lordship directed *the whole* defence himself; that he issued out his orders in writing, 'That no officer, of what rank soever he might be, should direct a measure of any consequence to be taken, without being first communicated to him for his approbation.' Which orders were *punctually* obeyed."

"You then complain of *the few men lost in defence of the place*, to countenance an insinuation, that *it was not well defended*. "It is always allowed an act of the highest prudence in a governor of a place besieged to save his men as much as possible. None ever had more reason for this part of his conduct than Lord B——y. The garrison was not half the number requisite for the defence of the fort; the works were extensive; and the besiegers much too numerous to be opposed by *open* force; therefore he could make no sallies; and as his chief business was to annoy the enemy, as much as possible from his batteries, and to save his people for the defence of the place in the last extremity, he made as much use as he could of the subterraneans to shelter his men: he order'd the guards to parade in them, and to march to and from the several posts assign'd them, under their covers, by the communications. And that part of the garrison not upon duty, were order'd to continue always under those covers. By which prudent disposition the garrison was saved, and the posts constantly supplied. The officers and men behaved so well, as with a small loss on our side, to cut off at least five thousand of the enemy, of which twelve hundred fell in the night of the storm.

"I come now to the defence of the place, and reasons for the surrendering. The garrison was reduced to 2500 men at the time the general attack was made: the enemy having been from time to time augmented with troops, ammunition, &c. was stronger than at the beginning of the siege. The storm which began between ten and eleven at night, was general, and from every advanced post round the place at once. The men of wars boats with troops and scaling ladders, went up St. Stephen's cove at the same time, and attempted to carry *Charles-Fort*, but were bravely repulsed. The most vigorous effort was made against the *Queen's Redoubt*, the *Anstruther*, and the *Argyle*; and tho' they carried them, it was with considerable

loss: the *Argyle* was blown up, and three companies of *French* granadiers were destroyed by three mines sprung about the *Queen's Redoubt*. The taking of the *Queen's Redoubt*, put the enemy in possession of one of the communications of the subterraneans; into which they pour'd a great number of men, who proceeded to the communications under the *Kane*, and thereby might have proceeded to all the communications of the subterraneans. You seem positive that the enemy, by being in possession of the houses of St. Philip's town, nearest the works, had the advantage of sooner approaching them without being *perceiv'd*. But, Sir, consider; this storm was begun in the night; under whose cover, the troops that were *farthest* from the works, had an equal opportunity of advancing to a stated distance, as those who were *nearest*: and accordingly upon the signal given, the whole body of the enemy made a general attack from every stated post at once."

The writer of the letter next asserts, *that a whole regiment stood inactive in the heat of the action for want of orders, or an officer to command them*: it is answered, "No one regiment was upon service together. They were all blended in parties with others. Where the enemy made no impression upon our troops in the attack, there the body of reserve, belonging to that party of troops, necessarily and properly stood still, or inactive; which can neither be ascribed to inaction, nor want of orders, or an officer. The storming lasted till day-light; when the enemy beat a parley for leave to bury their dead, who lay in great numbers about our works. During the continuance of this parley, Lord B——y call'd a council of war; in which, after due consideration of the circumstances of the garrison, the majority declared for a capitulation. He consulted the officers of artillery; who all declar'd, that the works were in a *shatter'd*, ruinous condition, and irreparable in the present state of the garrison. He sent for all the captains on duty; who all agreed, that the garrison was not in a condition to sustain another general attack. And the gentlemen of the council of war, as well as the officers of artillery and the captains, sign'd their opinion.

"The body of the castle was greatly battered; many guns dismounted; the embrasures beat down; the pallisadoes in many places broke to piece; the garrison worn out with incessant duty and watching,

ing, infomuch that many of them could not stand to their arms without nodding. The enemy being now in possession of the subterraneans, which communicate themselves under the castle, Lord B——y would have been obliged to defend these also had he stood another storm, or must have left the body of the place exposed to the enemy without resistance. He had also been informed by some prisoners, that Marshal Richlieu, being alarm'd by a report, that Marshal Bellisle was expected to come and take the command out of his hand, would, in all probability, pay no regard to the loss of men's lives to carry the place in a second assault, thereby to prevent the disgrace of having the command taken from him.

"These considerations, and the want of intelligence, after the disappearance of Mr. Byng, prevailed on Lord B——y, to accept of terms of capitulation, in order to preserve the remains of his brave garrison, and the lives of a considerable number of his Majesty's subjects of both sexes that were in the castle. And it was happy for them that he did so; for, the enemy, the very next day after the capitulation, landed a reinforcement of four thousand men, with ammunition, at Cittadella. The generous terms of capitulation granted to Lord B——y, by Marshal Richlieu, are declared by the marshal, to be owing to the brave defence made by the governor and the garrison.

"His Majesty, who cannot be supposed to be ignorant of any part of the attack and defence of fort St. Philip's, not only approv'd of Lord B——y's conduct; but has distinguish'd him with particular marks of his regard and favour. I am afraid it is a disaffection to our happy establishment that has engaged your genius to forge and publish such a collection of misrepresentations and falsehoods against an officer of such merit and distinction; or, Sir, you would never fly in the face of your sovereign, by endeavouring to defame the man whom he has honour'd for his loyalty, and brave and faithful services."

An Account of the Countries Cities and Towns adjacent to Bengal, contain'd in Mr. Plaisted's Map prefixed to this number.

BENGAL and the countries lying to the North-west, were formerly governed by three Nabobs, but they are now

under one; the same who lately did so much mischief to our settlements in that country. He must needs therefore be a very powerful prince, and perhaps may find work enough for the Mogul himself, before he is brought under subjection, especially as he is but little acquainted with the European manner of going to war. And it is happy for the East India company that the Nabob himself is no better skilled in this necessary art, otherwise he would never have suffered Calcutta to be retaken; and his own town Hugly and his factory there to be plundered and burnt by a handful of English.

The first place of note we meet with to the North-west of Calcutta is Binares or Benares. It is seated on the Ganga or Ganges, upon a pleasant spot in a delightful and rich country, and is a large city and well built, the greatest part of the houses being constructed with brick and hewn stone. They are much higher than in other parts of the Indies, but the streets are very narrow and incommodious. There are several Caravanferais, one of which is strong, large and well built. In the middle of the court there are two galleries in which they sell cottons, silks and other merchandizes. They are sold by the weavers themselves, which makes them come very reasonable to the purchasers. The principal Pagod of the Gentows is in this city, and a little to the North-west of it is a Mahometan mosque, near which there are several tombs of a beautiful architecture. The finest are in the midst of gardens inclosed with walls.

Binares is the Athens of the Indies, where all the principal persons come for education. The tutors are dispersed throughout the city and suburbs, and have each from four to fifteen scholars. Their first study is the *Hanscrit*, which is a different language from that of the common Indian. This they pretend was the language of God, communicated by *Brahma*, who lived I know not how many hundred thousand years ago. However it is certain it is very ancient, and all their sacred books are written therein. After which they learn philosophy, whose professors are divided into six different sects. All their books speak of the first principles of things, but in a various manner. Some are Atomists, some are for matter and form, and some again, are for the four elements and nothing. Others affirm that light and darkness are the first principles. Others refer all to privation which they distinguish from nothing, while



BAHAR

Ranger

Singara

Rosapur

Nagpure

THE KINGDOM

OF BENGAL

Dacca

Mugger Mountains

Silet Surma Riv.

Bishnupore

Racet

BENGAL

Map of the Kingdom

and Part of the Provinces

ORISSA and BAHAR as high as res

Collected from the best Authorities

Engineer and Surveyor to

Hon^{ble} East India Company

ORISSA

Catak

Agmawut

Point Palouras

Piply

Bulawar

Byelle

Sagar M.

THE MOUTHS OF

GANGES

Chitwan

Sindia

Quada

Bantur

Calcutta

Patna

Tanna

French (Chandannagar)

Dutch (Chinsura)

Alors (Hugly)

Nadia

Barra R.

Barra R.

Barra R.

Barra R.

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Barra R.

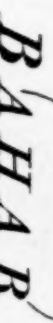
Barra R.

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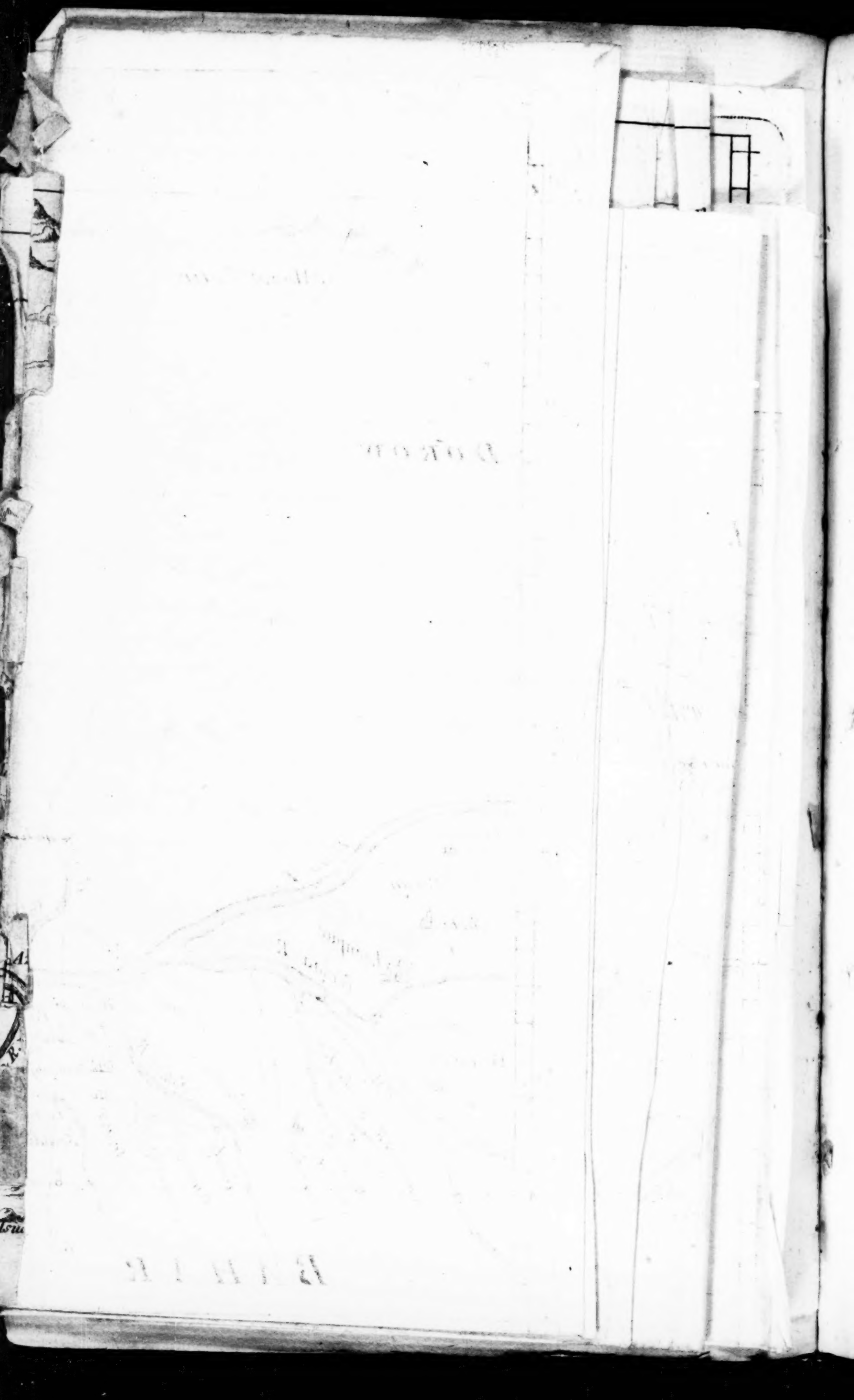


while others are of accidents. Principles are termed a great many fictions of precept is written in a of anatomy, fed with abhorrence-astronomy, to geography, is notious.

Seyler is a town near which an island with a the *Nabob* who is a handsome island, built with *Patna* is one *dia*, and is feared the *Ganges*; but ing covered with and are placed there. It is built from the inner a very pleasant produces great adorned with further public fireworks on the for ornament the ters were here earth which is fels are almost *Dutch* have a and raw silk; merchandizes in *English* had a for has been with the *Orizæ* on the map was formed, but is no *Mogul*, and is go Their religion, as extravagant as they worship whole figure new.

Round of men and w postures, as alt is carried about married women worship the diffusive, and likewise oblations. He the *Genious* of peculiar a human

At *Yagaviana* ther kind, while from all parts plain about a



while others affirm the world is composed of accidents. But all agree that their principles are eternal. In medicine they have a great many little books, or rather collections of receipts, the principal of which is written in verse. They know nothing of anatomy, for they look upon dissections with abhorrence. They know enough of astronomy, to foretel eclipses, but their geography, is not only imperfect but ridiculous.

Sesara is seated at the foot of a mountain near which is a great lake, wherein is an island with a beautiful mosque, in which the *Nabob* who built it lies buried. There is a handsome bridge to pass into this island, built with free stone.

Patna is one of the largest cities in *India*, and is seated on the *Southern* side of the *Ganges*; but the houses are mean being covered with thatch and *Bamboe* reeds, and are placed at a distance from each other. It is built on an eminence to secure it from the inundations of the *Ganges*, in a very pleasant and fruitful country, which produces great quantities of *Opium*. It is adorned with fine gardens, Pagods and other publick structures; as also towers and redoubts on the land side which serve more for ornament than use. They make potters ware here of a particular kind of earth which is very fragrant, and the vessels are almost as thin as paper. The *Dutch* have a factory here for *Salt Petre* and raw silk; besides which many other merchandizes may be purchased. The *English* had a sort of a factory here, but it has been withdrawn several years.

Orixa on the *South-west* part of the map was formerly an independent kingdom, but is now tributary to the great *Mogul*, and is governed by a *Gentow* prince. Their religion, at least some part of it, is as extravagant as can possibly be imagined. They worship an idol call'd *Gopalsami*, whose figure nearly resembles that of *Priapus*. Around his temple are the figures of men and women in the most obscene postures, as also on his Palankin when he is carried about in procession, virgins and married women who have no children worship the distinguishing part in hopes of issue, and likewise present him with large oblations. He is adored likewise by all the *Gentows* of both sexes; but not in so peculiar a manner.

At *Jagranaut*, there is a Pagod of another kind, which is resorted to by pilgrims from all parts of *India*. It stands in a plain about a mile from the sea, and is

built of stone in the shape of a *Canary* pipe set on one end. It has no windows, but is illuminated with hundreds of wax tapers which burn day and night. The idol is an irregular figure of black stone, with two rich diamonds placed near the top to represent eyes, and the nose and mouth are not carved but painted with a red colour. About the middle of the Pagod is the image of an ox carved out of one entire stone and bigger than the life; the back parts are fixed in the wall. All the pilgrims are obliged to wash in a cistern or *Tank*, which is forty or fifty yards long, before they enter the Pagod.

There are about 500 priests who officiate at this Pagod, and their business is to boil vast quantities of rice for the use of the idol as they pretend. Some part of it is placed before him, and the rest is either sold or given to the poor. These priests lodge in houses or convents near the temple. The nights are spent in beating on tabors and brass cymbals, with songs of praise to the idol. This is never removed out of the temple but his effigies is often carried about in procession, mounted on a carriage four stories high. It has about ten wheels and is large enough to contain 200 people. It is drawn through a street 50 yards wide and a mile and a half long, by a cable of 14 inches in circumference. Sometimes 2000 people draw the carriage with small ropes fastened to the cable. There are rash foolish zealots who fall flat on the ground on purpose to be crushed in pieces by the wheels. They have a tradition that about 4000 years ago this idol swam over the sea to the shore near which his temple stands.

The country about *Jagranaut* is very fruitful and produces corn, pepper, mirbalans, gum lack, bees wax, oil, butter, cloth, cattle, deer, antilopes, bears, and monkies; which last are very numerous and bold. The water fowls, partridges and pheasants are all tame, because none dare kill them but the prince, or who he orders. There are many small rivers and stone bridges over them, near which stand multitudes of beggars who ask alms in the name of the idol *Jagranaut*, from whence the town has its name.

Between this place and *Catak* which lies to the *West*, is a very fine road, whereon are several monuments of zealous pilgrims. One of these not long ago built himself a tomb here, which he entered and starved himself to death. Near the river of *Catak* there is a small Pagod

built in the form of a cupola, with 500 holes in it, in which were as many skulls. These were the heads of the conspirators who intended to betray the town to *Aurengzebe*, and who were all executed by the command of the king of *Orixa*. *Catak* is still a large city walled round, and has cannon planted on its walls, but neither of them are kept in good order. The figure is an oblong square, three miles long and one broad. A quarter part of this town is not inhabited, but the ruins of many large buildings are a sufficient proof of its ancient grandeur, when the kings of *Orixa* kept their court there. It has now a garrison of 5000 foot and 500 horse. The *East India* company had formerly a fine factory, some of the walls of which were standing about 50 years ago.

Half way between *Catak* and *Balasor* is *Badaruck*, a town of about 1000 houses. It has a small mud-wall fort, but never a gun. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry, spinning, weaving and churning.

Balasor stands on the side of a river, and is but four miles from the sea by land, but by the river twenty. There were formerly very good factories here of the *English*, *Dutch* and *French*, but since the settlements in *Hugly* river they are come to nothing. However they drive a pretty good trade to the *Maldivia* islands with rice and other grain. The country abounds in rice, wheat, grain, doll, callavances, tobacco, butter, oil and bees-wax. Their manufactures are various sorts of cotton stuffs, and others made with a sort of silk-grass, such as ginghams, pinascos, &c.

In our account of the kingdom of *Bengal*, we affirmed that *Piply*, the next town, was seated on a branch of the *Ganges*, but it appears to be otherwise from Mr. *Plaisted's* map. See p. 220.

The kingdom of *Asem* or *Azem* lies to the South East of *Bengal*, and was first discovered by sailing up the river *Lakia*, which proceeds from the lake *Chemay*. It is one of the finest countries in *Asia*, producing every thing necessary for the use of man. It has mines of gold, silver, iron and lead, plenty of silk, borax and gum lack, with which they supply their neighbours. They have no gold coin, but make use of ingots in their way of trade. They are fond of dog's flesh as well as the *Chinese*, and make use of it in their most splendid entertainments. They have plenty of

grapes of which they make no wine, but brandy or arack. They have no salt but what they get by burning of herbs and the leaves of a sort of fig-tree. Of these last they make pot-ashes and use them for blanching their silk.

The king has no revenue but what proceeds from the mines. Every man may have four wives, who have each a distinct employment, to prevent any disputes among them. Both men and women are well shaped, but their complexion is dark though not black. They go quite naked, hiding nothing but what decency requires; only they have a cap or hat on their heads adorned with hog's teeth. They have holes in their ears large enough for one's finger, in which they hang jewels of gold or silver. The men let their hair which is black be long enough to fall on their shoulders, and the women let it grow as long as it will. When any one dies, they bury all the jewels and bracelets in the same grave with the corps. They have horses as well as camels, but they make the greatest use of elephants for carriage.

On the north side of the map is *Lassa*, the capital of the kingdom of *Tibet*. In the *Jesuits* maps it is called *Tonker*, and in others *Lassa-tonker*. But our traveller whose road is traced in the map, and who has been at the town, must needs know the true appellation. *Tibet* called by the *Tartar*, *Barantola*, has been but little frequented by travellers, though it was known to *Marco Paulo* in the thirteenth century, and who gave a distinct account of the religious orders called *Lamas*. The inhabitants of the *Mogul's* dominions give it the appellation of *Boutan*, and it is mentioned by *Tavernier*, under that name, but he had no knowledge of it except by hearsay. The most remarkable custom among them is, that one woman may have several husbands at a time, not only of the same family, but brothers. They excuse themselves by saying that women are very scarce in their country.

Their form of government since the late wars with the *Eluth Tartars* is very uncertain; but before this the grand *Lama* was master of *Tibet*. However he concerns himself in no worldly affairs, he did act, and perhaps does now by a deputy. This priest or rather pope, lives in a beautiful Pagod at *Dam*, to the north of *Lassa*, where he sits cross-legged on a large and magnificent cushion, placed on a kind of altar.

altar. In this posture he receives the adoration, not only of the people of the country but of vast multitudes of strangers, who flock from all parts to receive his blessing. He never returns the salute even of princes, nor gets off his seat nor moves his hat. He only puts his hand on the heads of the worshippers, who believe by that means they obtain remission of sins.

His followers believe that the god *Fo* lives in him, that he knows all things, sees all things, and is acquainted with the secrets of the heart. They likewise affirm that he is immortal, and that when he seems to die, he only changes his abode, and enters into a new body. After this it is no wonder if they ascribe to him the power of working miracles. Some of the subordinate *Lamas* dwell in Pagods, of which there are a vast number, besides those who live in families, for almost every house has a *Lama*. Those of the higher sort enjoy great ease plenty and splendor, by means of the offerings which are made them. There are many *Lamas* among the *Tartars* who pretend to the same power and receive the same homage as those of *Tibet*.

The grand *Lama* wears a scarlet cloak and a gilt hat, and those of some of the inferior sort resemble mitres, though they generally wear yellow hats, and their cloaks are made of a kind of yellow frize. Their head and beard are shaved very close, and they always carry a great chaplet of beads of red coral or amber, which they turn incessantly through their fingers, as they mutter their prayers. Some make a vow of chastity, and they have also nuns under the same vow. These are clothed much in the same manner, only they have bonnets edged with fur instead of hats. The grand *Lama* is now generally said to be the *Prester John*, so often mentioned by various writers. They all believe the transmigration of the soul, but we are not acquainted with any farther particulars of their religion; for they either cannot or will not disclose the mysteries of their worship. Some authors have concluded from the similitude of their ceremonies with those of the *Romish* religion, that that of *Tibet* is only a corruption of the *Christian*, formerly propagated by the Nestorians in those parts. But this the *Jesuits* will by no means allow, for which they give some probable reasons.

The language of *Tibet* is quite different from those of the *Mongous*, and the *Man-*

chow Tartars, and that of their ancient books varies from them all, insomuch that the *Lamas* cannot so much as read them; nor do they understand the characters, as they themselves have confessed. Some say there are pretty good physicians in *Tibet*, and that they have astronomers who can compute the motions of the stars, and foretell eclipses. We have no account of the plants and trees, nor even the animals of *Tibet*, nor what advantages might be drawn from thence by way of trade. The only way of coming at this knowledge, is by the way of *Bengal*, for the road from thence to *Lassa*, has been known a great while. However, this is certain, that there is a great deal of gold, brought from *Tibet* to *China*, which is of much greater value than what comes from any other country.

Tavernier affirms, there are several sorts of drugs brought from thence to *Patna*, and particularly *Rhubarb* and *Musk*. The latter he affirms pays 25 per cent. to the great *Mogul*, at *Gurgia*, or *Gurgiapure*, the last town in his dominions, on the side of *Tibet*; and the merchants carry back from *Patna* yellow amber, coral, bracelets of tortoise, and other sea shells. He pretends there are caravans which travel from *Patna* to *Tibet*, which set out in *December*, and that they reach *Gurgia* in eight days; that in eight days more they come to the foot of high mountains, travelling through thick woods full of wild elephants. Fifteen miles beyond *Gurgia*, they enter the territories of the *Rajah Nepal* or *Necpal*, who resides at a town of the same name, and then they march with great difficulty over the high mountains. But what he says of the women always ready to carry men on their backs through the difficult passes, is too ridiculous to mention, as well as of the goats that carry the baggage. On the other side the mountains, he affirms the travelling is easy and pleasant, with plenty of all things.

He tells us, that the king of *Tibet* has a guard of 8000 men, and that he has fifty elephants about his house. Then he speaks of the adoration paid to this king, whom the *Brahmins* [he should have said the *Lamas*] would persuade the people that he is a God upon earth. We forbear to relate several other circumstances, which from later and better accounts we know to be false. However, what has been said, may serve to shew what little regard should be paid to the description of countries from the reports of travellers.

From

From the C I T I Z E N.

THE jesuits of *France*, who are equally bred to political as well as religious studies, generally make the latter subservient to the former. They often pass for atheists to carry a point of that kind: and though the most persecuting *Roman Catholics*, yet outwardly are known to mock *Quakers*, *Lutherans*, *Presbyterians*, &c. &c. &c. and construing *St. Paul's* advice their own way, 'Are indeed all things to all men.'---What made me think of this was, an account a very sincere and faithful gentleman, lately arrived from the *West-Indies*, gave me, in relation to the amazing success these artful people have met with among the *Indians*---not only drawing off from our friendship, but even raising an excessive hatred in them against us---they not only make them good catholics, but inveterate enemies, and have been wicked enough to form a catechism for those poor ignorant and illiterate men, which, though blasphemous in them to have made, I hope will not be so in me to repeat; for I do declare to my reader, I tremble when I write it---I have heard the whole, but imagine a few questions and answers will equally satisfy my friends of the inexhaustible art, policy, bloodthirstiness, envy, malice, hatred, and all uncharitableness, of that society of people, at present scattered over the face of the globe, and not only ready, but willing, to destroy the peace and happiness of every individual, as well as that of whole kingdoms.

Q. Who was Christ?

A. The son of a king of *France*, by the order and appointment of God.

Q. Where was he born?

A. At the city of *Paris*.

Q. To what end was he born?

A. To save the souls of the four parts of the world, but more particularly those of *America*.

Q. Why them in particular?

A. Because they are *black*; he called them his elect, the favourites of the Sun; and added, that they ought to have the preference, and be kings, rulers and governors over the *white* people.

Q. Who prevented his performing this promise of his?

A. The *English*.

Q. How did they prevent this design?

A. By crucifying him.

Q. Where did they do this horrid act?

A. In *London*, where Christ went as a

friend to treat with the natives there in your behalf.---At the very time he was meditating your good, at the very time he was preaching to them, and telling them of the cruelties, hardships, and infinite sufferings they impose on you, whom they call *Slaves*, though the elect of God, the *English* crucified him.

Q. Could any but the *English* have done such a deed?

A. No, we think not; he had very safely travelled over many parts of the world, and taught them *unhurt*. He was then intending to visit this very country, when the *English* put an end to your happiness and his life by a shameful death upon the cross.

Though I do not say our clergy ought to return this on them, yet, I believe, had our emissaries shewed these poor uninstructed people the real *Catechism* first, it would have had an effect on them sufficient to have prevented all the mischiefs which have, and cruelties which may follow, if ever these misguided nations meet us *in battle*; for it is impossible any mercy can be shewn by them against a people who have been so painted to them as ourselves.---

There are many reasons to believe the probability of the above account, first, from the absurdity of the principles of their religion; secondly, their notorious character for falsity and deceit; and thirdly, from the implacable hatred they bear to the *English*.

To confirm the probability of this account, we shall add the declaration of a man of veracity upon a similar occasion: he affirms, that he has seen the *French King* in the same picture with the *Virgin Mary* and our *Saviour*, all supporting the arms of *France*, with emblematical figures representing the downfall of *English* heretics and invaders.

The British Customs: Containing an Historical and Practical Account of each branch of that Revenue; the Rates of Merchandize, as settled by the 12th of Car. II. cap. 4. and 11 Geo. I. cap. 7. &c. with the Net Duties payable in all Circumstances of goods imported, &c. With an Index to the whole; in which all the laws now in force relating to the Customs, to the 29th of Geo. II. inclusive are abridged. By Henry Saxby, of the Custom-House, London. Nourse, 7 s. 6 d.

THE present system of customs is founded upon three acts of parliament

ment passed soon after the restoration of Charles II. one for granting the subsidy of tonnage and poundage on merchandize imported or exported; another for the encouragement and increase of shipping and navigation; and the third for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the customs. Of the customs payable before the restoration none remain, except a duty on wine, called *prifage* or *butlerage*, which was anciently taken by the kings of England, and is now private property by grant from the crown.

The subsidy granted by the first of these acts, was contrived on very simple, though comprehensive principles, being payable by a determinate sum on every ton of wine imported, and every ton of beer exported, and therefore called a *tonnage*; and on other goods imported and exported, by a certain portion (generally one shilling) in the pound sterling, according to the valuations in a book of rates referred to, and authorised by the said act, and therefore called a *poundage*, together with a small duty on woollen-cloths exported; so that all goods liable to custom, except wine imported, beer and woollen-cloths exported, were comprehended under this simple regulation of poundage; and this subsidy, so far as it relates to merchandize imported, is known by the name of *customs*, or *old customs*.

But this simplicity was not long preserved; for by the 15th and 22d of Car. II. the subsidy on corn imported was altered from a *poundage* to certain sums payable by the quarter, according to the several species, and the various circumstances of importation; and by the 25th of Car. II. *whale-fins* and *whale-oil*, underwent the like alterations.

In the short reign of king James II. two new duties were granted, *impost* on wine, and *impost* on tobacco; that on wine was on the principles of tonnage, but that on tobacco was a certain sum payable on each pound weight; but the value of the pound weight was not regulated by the book of rates; so that this impost was not a poundage.

In the reigns of king William and queen Anne, many additional duties of customs were laid, the two first were *impositions* on merchandize imported, &c. Though in drawing the acts for these duties, due regard was not had to the principle of poundage, yet it was not altogether unattended to, there being many species of goods in both these duties which are regulated by a poundage on

their respective valuations in the book of rates: but in all the other branches (to number of 20 or more) laid on during the reigns of king William, queen Anne, king George I. and king George II. these principles have been either not understood, or altogether neglected, except in the subsidy of 1747.

While the customs continued in the simplicity in which they were established at the restoration, the computation of the duties and all other parts of management, were so plain and easy, that the officers wanted no other instruction than the book of rates of 1660; which was no more than an alphabetical catalogue of goods then usually imported and exported, with their respective valuations, together with 27 rules, which were sufficient for the officers to govern themselves by in all circumstances of collecting the duties; but as the number of laws increased, so also increased the difficulty of executing the business arising on them, and this gave birth to books on a much more enlarged plan, still keeping in part the office and title of book of rates."

The work is divided into five chapters.

In the first, the several branches of customs, subsidies, &c. on goods imported, exported, or brought coastwise, are described and explained under their respective heads and titles.

The second contains the rates of merchandize inwards, by 12 Car. II. cap. 4. and 11 George I. cap. 7. or any subsequent acts, with the amounts of the net duties and drawbacks on each article or species.

The subsidy of tonnage on wines imported into London, and other parts of Great-Britain, with the net duties payable in the various circumstances of importation, and the London duty to be paid on wines brought from the out-ports, together with their respective drawbacks.---The rates of merchandize outwards, as by 12 Car. II. cap. 4. with the net duties payable on each species; the subsidy on woollen cloths exported; and the subsidy of sixpence in the pound to be paid on dying goods exported, &c.

The total net duties on goods brought coastwise, and drawbacks on exportation.

The rules, orders, directions, &c. for regulating as well the merchants, as the officers in making due entries, &c. referred to by 12 Car. II. and 11 Geo. I.

The third contains instructions for computation of the several branches of customs, &c. in their various circumstances, with examples.

The

The several allowances and bounties payable out of customs, with the bounties and drawbacks on *British* exciseable goods exported, and the premium on naval-stores.

The fourth contains a list of the several ports of *Great-Britain*, with their members and creeks.

The names of the lawful keys and wharfs, &c. in the port of *London*.

Fees payable to the officers of the customs of the port of *London*.

The grant to the city of *London* of scavage, package, &c.

And tables of scavage, package, balliage and portage.

The fifth is an index, containing abstracts of all the laws now in force relating to the customs.

The appendix, contains such alterations and additions as have been made in the customs by the 30th of Geo. II.

This work, of which no summary can be made, and of which no judgment can be formed from an extract, seems to have been executed with great diligence and a compleat knowledge of the subject.

To the AUTHORS, &c.

Gentlemen,

Aug. 8, 1757.

THE following epistle I met with at a neighbouring sea-port, and shewed it to our curate, who said that the girl's sentiments were much the same with that of *Ovid's* heroines, were they to be stript of poetical decorations. A day or two afterwards, he brought it to me, as likewise an attempt to versify it; both which I herewith send you, and, and am, your friend and constant reader,

M. C.

Lovin Der Charles,

THIS with my kind lov to yow, is to tel yow after al our sport and fon, i am lik to pay fort, for i am with Child, and whereof mi Sister Nan knose it, and cals me hore and bich, and is ready to ter mi sol owt, yet Jack Peny kices her every tim he cum ashor, and the sauci dog wud a lade with me to, but i wun not let him, for i will be alwas honest to yow, therefore Der Charles, cum ashor, and let us be mared to safe mi vartu, and, if yow hav no monni, i will pawn mi new staies, and sel the Smocs yow gav me, and that will pai the parson, and find us a diner, and pra Der lovin Charls cum ashor, and, Der Charls, dont be afraud for want of a ring, for I hav stol mi sister Nans, and the naaty tode shal never have it mor, for she tels about, that i am going to hav a basterd, and god blefs yowr lovin sol cum fune, for i longs to be

mared accordin to your promis. and i will be yowr own der vartus wife tel deth,

Sa. Hazard.

P. S. Pra dont let yowr mesmate Jack se this, for if yow shud, he'l tel owr Nan, and there wil be the Devil to do.

Dear object of my love, whose pow'rful charms,

With blifs ecstatic fill'd my clinging arms! That blifs is past; and nought for me remains!

But foul reproach, and never pity'd pains! For (nature baffling ev'ry art I try'd)

My sifter has my waxing waist descry'd; And brands me oft with each opprobrious name;

Tho' the crack's conscious she deserves the same.

Her loose associate, fated, from her flies, And oft, tho' vainly, to seduce me tries: True as a wife, I only want the name;

O haste to wed me, and restore my fame. No lack of coin our union shall defer, For my pawn'd stays will well supply my dear;

And those good smocks which once your fondness gave;

Those smocks I'll sell, or any cloaths I have:

What these produce, will pay the coupling priest,

And furnish dainties for our nuptial feast. O how I long my loving Charles to see, Haste then my life, to happiness and me; Nor anxious be 'bout that material thing, For I've just stolen my saucy sifter's ring: In vain she may expect me to restore; No! faith, — the slut shall never have it more.

Come quick, my love, for far she spreads my shame,

Come! patch my virtue, and defend my fame:

Take me, and make me soon thy lawful spouse,

Then heaven shall blefs thy due regard to vows;

And will reward thee with what lasts for life,

A tender, duteous, fond, and faithful wife.

P. S. These earnest dictates of my anxious heart,

I beg you wou'd not to your friend impart;

For oft, beneath fair friendship's specious shew

Lurks the false trait'rous undermining foe.

I. THE

1. **T**HE book of lamentations : being the soliloquy of an old man ; *Graffenheim*, 6d.—This pamphlet is wrote in imitation of the style of the lamentations of *Jeremiah*, in the old testament ; its subject is the loss of *H——r* ; it contains likewise some reflections on commanders in the army and navy, and on the late and present ministers. The following anecdote taken from it may be new to many of our readers :—“ A man of the name of *Douglas* saved “ *Dantzick* ; another saved *Sweden*, and was “ in high esteem with *Gustavus Adolphus* : but “ one of that name has, by artful manage- “ ment, ruined *H——r*. The deliverer of “ *Dantzick* and the deliverer of *Sweden* were “ both bred up in the honesty of the *Scottish* “ nation, where they were born ; but the “ destroyer of *H——r* was trained up in “ the craft and artifice of the *French*, and be- “ ing but a mongrel *Scot* drew his first breath “ in *Dauphiny*.”

2. Some general thoughts on government ; and particularly on the present state of affairs ; *Cooper*, 6d.—The author of this appears to write with sincerity, and a love for his country ; but how far his sentiments are commendable or exceptionable we shall leave to the judgment of the reader ; they are to the following effect.—It is a point out of dispute, that the *English* nation is immersed in corruption, and that without a change of manners we cannot hope for success or safety. Infidelity proceeds from luxury ; and that did we believe, or believe sincerely, we should not be intirely profligate. Our author gives it as his opinion, that the manner of our entering into the present war was below the heroism of his majesty and family, and dignity of the nation ; and that it would have been better to have kept the war in that part of the world where it began ; then the *French* would have been the aggressors, we the defenders, so we should have had justice on our side ; but thinks we had not justice on our side, and therefore have not succeeded. However as a war is entered into, he recommends the pushing it on with vigour, and the taxing of luxurious pleasures for the service of the state. He wishes unanimity to, and a continuance of the present ministry.—Urges the necessity of a thorough revision and abridgement of the laws.—Laments the decay of learning ; which is visible in that there are so few learned books now produced among us.—He says, the *English* are too easy of faith in every thing but religion ; which is the reason of their being such dupes to so many impostures. He advises, not to send two commanders abroad with equal power ; there being a certain jealousy attending command in all military men.—He gives into the opinion, of *England's* being liable to ruin from parliamentary interests ; and is against the septennial continuance of parliaments.—Offers several reasons for thinking that the people in the reign of *Charles II.*

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were not so licentious as at present ; and, among others, that there were then no women on the stage, but men acted female parts, which he proves from the following circumstance. The king (*Charles II.*) coming early to the playhouse, the actors [not being ready to perform] to pacify and appease the king, who loved a jest, desired his majesty to have a little patience, for the queen was not ready, he was not quite shaved.—Our author draws to a conclusion with begging pardon for any thing that may seem bold or presumptuous in his thoughts, and adds, “ I declare upon my “ word they are my own, genuine and sin- “ cere, proceeding from the love of my coun- “ try, and the disagreeable aspect of affairs, “ I have read no man's thoughts on this “ subject, for I suppose it would have been “ completer if I had. I only read a quota- “ tion in a news-paper, where the author “ talks of a neighbouring nation, and ac- “ counts for their manners ; which put me “ in mind of a story I had read in *Plutarch*, “ of *Annibal* ; who upon his flight from the “ *Romans*, after his defeat, coming into *Asia* “ *Minor*, in some city there, was desired to “ attend the harangue of a certain great ora- “ tor ; who, for his honour, had composed a “ speech upon the science of war. The speech “ was received with universal applause, by “ the audience, and loud acclamations ; when “ *Annibal* was asked his opinion ; who like “ an honest man and a blunt soldier, replied, “ *he never heard a worse in his life, for the* “ *man did not understand a word of the mat-* “ *ter.*”

3. The Auction, as it has been acted several nights with great applause, *Mr. Cibber*, auctioneer, 6d. *Bailey*—The names of the bidders at the auction, are lady *Toothless*, Col. *Thunder*, Miss *Leflant*, Sir *Gilbert Gouty*, Mrs. *Opposite*, Billy *Thoughtless*, Sir *Caput Mortuum*. The first lot put up to sale is a chest of charity, which, not being bid for, *Mr. Cibber*, the auctioneer, orders his servant to put it up on the old shelf, where the bottles of tincture of humanity are placed, with a caution not to reach them, but adds, “ Tho' now I think “ on't, 'tis all in stone bottles, so there is no “ great danger.” The second lot is a box of *Venetian* tooth picks, which are knocked down to lady *Toothless* at thirty pounds. Lot 3. A pair of dancing-pumps, made of the skins of frogs, originally designed for Monsieur *le Dauphin* ; these Sir *Gilbert Gouty* becomes proprietor of for 12 guineas. Lot 4. Three grains of common sense. Lot 5. A small box of reflection : neither of which two lots is bid for. Lot 6. Honesty in different parcels, of which lady *Toothless* buys two lots, one as a present for her steward, the other for her waiting woman, but none for herself : observing, that it is not material whether persons of fortune have it or no.—Among the rest of the lots are, a *Swiss* porter and valet bought by Billy *Thoughtless* at 2500l.—*English* hospitality.

F f f

pitality, purchased by *Billy Thoughtless* for the sake of being talk'd of.—A collection of sermons, no bidders.—A *Cremona* fiddle, lady *Tootblefs* carries off at 2000 guineas.—A young modern beau, by the same lady.—Goodnature, sincerity, and honour, no bidders. The auction closes with a subscription in favour of signora *Mincotti*, and *Mynheer Van Poop Broomstickado* for the opera; and the auctioneer concludes with a reflection on the foppery and folly of the several people he had had to deal with, in acting directly opposite to nature and reason.

4. A narrative of the unparallel'd hardships and cruel sufferings, while in *France*, of the crew of the *Terrible* privateer, commanded by captain *William Death*; with the particulars of the engagement, &c. By *Samuel Stokes*, lieutenant of marines, 6d. *Towers*.——The writer begins his narrative from the time of his entering on board the *Terrible*, and ends with his return to *England*. We shall wave all criticisms on style, and comments on facts, and give the reader the most material passages, nearly verbatim. “I came from *Newfoundland* in the *Penzance* man of war, of forty guns (where I was master of arms) about six months before I entered on board the *Terrible*, capt. *Death*, which was in *October*, 1756, in the post of lieutenant of marines. She mounted eighteen guns upon her main deck, six and nine pounders, and six small carriage guns upon the quarter deck, besides swivels. We sailed from *Plymouth* the 8th of *December*, 1756, on our intended cruise. We had on board, when we left *Plymouth*, 203 men and boys. After we had cleared the land our ship's company grew sickly, and our men died very fast. At break of day on the 23d of *September*, 1756, the man at the mast-head spy'd a sail about Latitude 47. We crouded all the sail we could after her. Finding she could not get from us, she hawled up her courses and lay to for us. When we came within gun-shot we fired at her, and she returned it, keeping a sort of running fight. But, at last, getting pretty close, a smart engagement began, she fighting us broadside and broadside two hours before she struck. We lost in the engagement *John Death*, our fourth lieutenant, the master at arms, the ship's barber, and one foremast man. One ball killed lieutenant *Death*, the master at arms and the barber. The master at arms was in a terrible condition, having one arm and part of his body tore away, and being carried down to the surgeon, who declared it was impossible to save his life, the poor man finding himself dying, bravely in his last moments sung the song of *Britons strike home!* and expired with the words in his mouth. Part of lieutenant *Death's* bowels flew into a man's face who stood near him, who being covered with blood, was advised to go down to the surgeon; upon which he replied, *Don't it. I don't feel myself hurt, it's*

time enough to go down when I can stand no longer. This ship proved to be the *Alexander* bound from *San Domingo* to *Old France*; she had *English* prisoners on board that she had taken in her voyage. There were also on board two ladies of fortune, who were treated by captain *Death* and his crew with great humanity and politeness; the captain accommodating them with his own cabin. But his courtesy was ill rewarded by these *French* rascals; as the reader will find in the sequel. We repaired the prize, she being very much shattered, and agreed to make the best of our way to *Plymouth*. On our passage thither, on the 26th of *December* in the afternoon, in about lat. 48, 22, we saw two sail to windward of us. Little wind on the 27th in the morning, we saw the same two ships, one of which came right down upon us: she proved to be a *French* privateer of 36 guns and 350 men, called the *Vengeance*, belonging to *St. Maloes*. She came under our stern, and raked us fore and aft, which killed a number of our hands. We had put on board our prize Mr. *Catling*, the first lieutenant, with 15 hands, which the *Vengeance* fired at in coming down to us, and the prize returned very smartly, and continued so to do during the whole engagement. The *Terrible* and *Vengeance* lay board and board a considerable time, so close that their anchor was foul of our bow. The first broadside we gave killed their captain, and upwards of sixty of their hands, besides what were wounded. We being yard arm and yard arm and they above double our number, they had greatly the advantage by having their tops full of men, who dropt us with their small arms like birds. The officers and men behaved with great intrepidity. Captain *Death*, our gallant commander, behaved like a hero; after he had received two balls in his left side, which went thro' him, he held his left hand to the wounds, and with the other grasping his sword, he for a long time gave his orders, and cheered and animated his men as if nothing had happened, nor was he observed to change countenance. Never was a hotter engagement than this, while it lasted, the blood running in streams out of the scupper holes. It was a dismal sight to see and hear the cries of the wounded; legs and arms, and poor souls some without either legs or arms being strewed on the deck. At last captain *Death*, seeing most of his men killed, ordered the colours to be struck. Mr. *Withy* (the third lieutenant) cried out, *Dear captain DEATH, let us fight till we die; let us die rather than be taken by the French dogs; to which captain Death replied, It is in vain to stand it out any longer. You see my men are almost all dead: and ordered the colours to be struck, which was accordingly done; on which lieutenant Catling in the prize did the same, after fighting the prize with unparallel'd bravery. What deserves the resentment of all true Englishmen is, that captain Death received*

ceived a musket shot in his back after our colours were struck; an action contrary to the rules of war. This wound was the cause of his death, for 'tis probable he might have recovered of the others. They soon after stript him of every thing valuable, and threw him into the sea. Before we struck we killed 135 of the enemy by their own accounts. When orders were given to strike, *David Bowers*, our boatswain, who was a bold *English* tar, cried out, with an oath, *Dear captain, don't strike yet, let's have t'other broadside at them.* The words were no sooner out of his mouth than a cannon ball took off his head. When the *French* came on board us, numbers of the wounded, who with proper care might have recovered, were by them tumbled over board, in spite of their dismal cries for mercy, which would have pierced any heart but that of a *Frenchman*. They then stript and plundered us of every thing. They stript me to the shirt notwithstanding the weather was then very severe. After they had beat us about unmercifully with their cutlasses, they put some of us in double irons on board the *Terrible*, and the rest they put on board the *Vengeance*, their own privateer, in a dismal hole not big enough for half our number; lock'd in and a guard over us; we were forced to lie one upon another, and were greatly affected with the groans of our dying companions, whom we were unable to relieve. We made dismal outcries for water and air, but all in vain, they only damn'd us for *English* bougres. Hard fate, thus for men, who had fought so bravely and had behaved so generously to the *French* we had taken. I always thought till now, that courage was a recommendation to the mercy of a conquering enemy, but we found it otherwise. The next morning, *December 28*, they hauled 27 of the poor wretches out of the hole, who were smothered to death, and threw them overboard, without the least concern. We that were living were in a weak condition, and destitute of covering, and all other necessities. After being kept fifteen days in this dismal hole, we arrived at *St. Maloes*. We were immediately put on shore in a miserable and starving condition, all sickly and nothing to comfort us. Our limbs numb'd with cold, (it being *January*) and having little or nothing to secure us from the inclement air, we could not walk fast, which made the guards lay on us unmercifully with their cutlasses; the people at the same time insulting us with opprobrious names all the way to the prison; which we found a most dismal place. Many soon lost the use of their limbs, and were sent to an hospital; and when recovered back to the goal again; where we were almost starved, our allowance being but four fous (equal to two-pence *English*) a day, which we were forced to lay out with the goaler at half pence. We used to join for charcoal to make a fire, which we had no other place for but where we eased ourselves. At length this

stinking hole becoming too full to hold us, we were removed to the city of *Dinain*, and put into the castle there. In the room I was placed, there were upwards of 180 men, and so crowded that we lay one upon another; so that with the closeness and nastiness of the place, a sickness broke out, which carried off nine or ten in a day. Other hardships we suffered, and if we complained to the *French* interpreter of the closeness of our confinement, he damn'd us for *English* bougres, and said why don't you die faster, and make more room. The poor objects who lay dying in the hospitals, four or five in a bed, were continually pestered with priests to induce them to embrace the *Roman* catholick faith: One of our crew was perpetually harrassed by an *Irish* friar; who one day assured him that he would undoubtedly be damn'd if he died a heretick, but the fellow bluntly told him, *That he should be glad if he would give him a good protestant prayer, but he would be d—'d and double d—'d before he would turn papist.* This ignorant poor creature it is believed could not say the Lord's prayer, however he kept to his integrity (as the phrase is) and died the same night. It is remarkable, that the friar was found dead in his bed the next morning. At length the happy day of our deliverance arrived, for on the 7th of *August* we embarked on board the *Barrington* tender, a cartel ship, being about 45 in number. There were above 256 prisoners on board the *Barrington*, many of whom belonged to *Shirley* and *Pepperel's* regiments taken at *Oswego*, and some of the *Hawke* privateer of *Exeter*. We of the *Terrible*, who had suffered such great hardships, fearing that we should be pressed before we could have the pleasure of seeing our wives and families once more, agreed with a number of other sufferers who were bound to *Plymouth*, to land ourselves at *Salcombe*."

5. British customs: containing an historical and practical account of each branch of that revenue; the rates of merchandize, &c. *Nourse*, 7s. 6d.

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10. A letter on the chambers of security which God hath for his people. *Kaitb*, 3d.

11. Analysis of *Dr. Ruttys* mineral waters, by *C. Lucas*. *Millar*, 2s.

12. Nonpareil, or quintessence of wit and humour. Being a choice selection of those pieces that were most admired in the ever to be remembered midwife, or old woman's Magazine. *Carnan* 3s.

Sung by Miss MACKLIN in the REPRISAL.

Let the nymph still a--void, and be deaf to the swain, who in
 transports of passion af--fects to complain, for his rage, and
 his love, in that frenzy is shewn, and the blast that blows
 loudest is soon over blown, and the blast that blows loudest
 is soon over blown, For his rage and his love in that frenzy!
 is shewn, The blast that blows loudest is soon over--blown.

2.
 But the shepherd whom *Cupid* has pierc'd to
 the heart,
 Will submissive adore, and rejoice at the smart;
 Or in plaintive soft murmurs his bosom felt woe,
 Like the smooth-gliding current of rivers
 will flow.

3.
 Tho' silent his tongue he will plead with his
 his eyes,
 And his heart own your sway in a tribute of
 sighs;
 But when he accosts you in meadow or grove,
 His tale is so tender—he cooes like a dove.

CON-

C O N C O R D.

A Poem inscribed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor.

Written in the Year 1751.

THE Deeds of Discord, or in Prose or Rhyme,

Let others tell. 'Tis mine (the better Theme) Concord to sing; and thus Begins the song.

Congenial Things to Things congenial tend: So Rivulets their little waters join, To form one River's greater stream: So haste The Rivers, from their different Climes, to meet,

And kindly mix, in the vast Ocean's Bed: So Earth to Earth down goes; and upwards flies.

To Fires ethereal, each terrestrial Blaze. Such elemental Concord.—Yet not here Confin'd the sacred Sympathy, but wide Thro' Plant and Animal diffusely spread. How many Myriads of the grassy Blade Assemble, to create one verdant Plain? How many Cedars tow'ring Heights conspire, Thy tops, O Cloud-cap'd Lebanon! to deck? Life-animal still more conspicuous gives Her fair Examples. Here the social Tye We trace, ascending from th' ignoble Swarms Of Insects, up to Flocks and grazing Herds; Thence to the Politics of Bees and Ants, And honest Beavers, bound by friendly League Of mutual Help and Int'rest.—Cruel Man! For Love of Gain, to persecute, to kill, This gentle, social, and ingenious Race, That never did you Wrong.—But stop, my Muse,

Stop thy sad Song, nor deviate to recount Man's more inhuman Deeds; for Man too feels Benign Affection, nor dares disobey, Tho' oft' reluctant, Nature's mighty Voice, That summons all to Harmony and Love. Else would to Nature's Author foul impute Of Negligence accrue, while baser Things He knits in holy Friendship, thus to leave His chief and last Work void of sweet Attract, And Tendency to its Fellow. But not so, Not so, if truly sings the heav'n-born Muse: And she can tell; for she the limpid Fount Of Truth approaches; Rumours only reach Our earth-born Ears. Then mark her Tale divine.

'Ere yet Creation was, 'ere Sun and Moon And Stars, bedeck'd the splendid vault of Heaven, Was God; and God was MIND; and MIND was Beauty,

And Truth and Form, and Order: For all these In Mind's profound Recess, and Union pure Together dwelt, involv'd, inexplicate. Then Matter (if then Matter was) devoid, Formless, indefinite and passive lay; Mysterious Being, in one Instant found, Nor any thing, nor nothing; but at once Both all and none; none by Privation, all

By vast Capacity, and pregnant Pow'r.

This passive Nature th' active Almighty Mind Deeming fit Subject for his Art, at once Expell'd Privation, and pour'd forth himself; Himself pour'd forth thro' all the mighty Mass Of Matter, now firstbounded. Then was Beauty

And Truth, and Form, and Order, all evolv'd, Was open'd all, that lay enwrap'd and hid In the great Mind of Godhead. Forth it went, Forth went the pure Quintessence far and wide Thro' the vast Whole; nor did its Force not feel

The last of minim Atoms. So (great Things If we compare with small) in fable Cloud Invelop'd, lies the Lightning: Mortal Men Look up and dread th' Event: When, lo! illum'd

All in a Moment, the small nitrous Seeds Expanding, fill Heav'n's mighty Vault, and quick From Pole to Pole the fiery Terror flies.

Thus MIND through all Things pass'd, Essence and Worth, Giving and limiting to each in Bounds Proportion'd to its Kind. To Clods and Stones It gave Cohesion; to Things vegetant Nutrition, and the Pow'r of Growth: To Brutes,

Sense, Appetite, and Motion: But to Man All these it gave, and join'd to these the Grace The chosen Grace, of Reason, Beam divine! Hence Man, ally'd to all, in all Things meets Congenial Being, Effluence of Mind. And as the tuneful String spontaneous sounds In answer to his kindred Note; so he The secret Harmony within him feels, When aught of Beauty offers. This the Joy,

While verdant Plains and grazing Herbs we view, Or Ocean's mighty Vastness; or the Stars, In midnight Silence as along they roll. Hence to the Rapture, while th' harmonious Bard

Attunes his Vocal Song; and hence the Joy, While what the Sculptor graves the Painter paints,

And all the pleasing Mimickries of Art Strike our accordant Minds. Yet chief by far, Chief is Man's Joy, when, mixt with human Kind

He feels Affection melt the social Heart; Feels Friendship, Love, and all the Charities Of Father, Son, and Brother. Here the pure Sincere Congenial, free from all Alloy, With Bliss he recognizes. For to Man What dearer is than Man? Say you, who prove The kindly Call, the social Sympathy, What but this Call, this social Sympathy, Tempers to Standard due the vain Exult Of prosp'rous Fortune? What but this refines

Soft pity's Pain and sweetens ev'ry Care, Each

Each friendly Care, we feel for human Kind?

O *Gomez*! gives thy Pelf such Bliss? Or ye, Who wade thro' Blood to Fame, and worse than Wolves.

Prey on your Kind, can your vain Triumphs give

Such solid Happiness? Like Giants old; Ye fight 'gainst Nature, Nature's Order spurn,

And would o'erthrow: But she, be well assur'd,

Will baffle all your Efforts vain, and plant Fell Daggers in your Hearts, Terror and Guilt,

Heart-burning Hate, and dreary black Remorse.

When *Rome* her last of Heroes lost (e'er since

The wretched Nurse of *Cæsars*, and of Monks), When *Brutus*, urg'd by Faction, and a Mob For basest Servitude now ripen'd, fled

From Latian Soil, then, to attend her Lord, Fled to the faithful Partner of his Bed,

The wise, the virtuous *Portia*. Much she fear'd;

For much she lov'd. He, Godlike Man, inspir'd

Not with less Love, tho' with superior Strength

Of Reason, thus her anxious Thoughts reliev'd:

"O *Portia*, best of Wives, grateful thy Sight,

"Grateful thy converse. Yet, whene'er we

"part,

"(And soon we must) then do not, *Portia* thou

"Like other Women, sink; but bravely rouse

"Thy mighty Sire's Remembrance. His firm Deeds

"May steel thy Soul to Suff'rance. Me the Fates

"O'er distant Seas to hostile Arms compel.

"Should we succeed, then is thy Lot and mine

"Fortunate Virtue: Should we fail, 'tis still,

"Still, *Portia*, Virtue: Think on that; then turn

"Thy mental Eye to ev'ry worst Event:

"And, by premeditating, learn to bear

"Whate'er befalls of Ill. Joys will not come

"The less for this; and each Joy unforeseen

"With doubled Energy will bless thy Soul."

Thus he with balmy Words the lab'ring Pain

Within her Bosom sooth'd, and she was cheer'd:

Stedfast she travell'd, stedfast she arriv'd

To the Sea-brink, where many a vessel lay

With Sails expanded, *Brutus* to receive.

Now were they lodg'd in hospitable House,

The tender Scene of their long last Farewel:

Yet stedfast still she was; stedfast she saw

The Mariners prepare. When lo! by chance

A Picture meets her wand'ring Eye. It shew'd, In living Lines, brave *Hector's* last Embrace, When from his Weeping long-lov'd Spouse he went.

Never to see her more. Ah, *Portia*! then Where fled thy Courage? Where thy stedfast Heart?

Thou look'st, thou feel'st: The sad moving Scene

Too near Resemblance bears. Forth gush thy Tears,

Thy Spirits sink, thy Limbs forget their Strength

And thou forgettest all thy *Brutus* said.

Yet he forgives. Forgives? Yet still he loves,

Loves thee, that thou forgettest all he said; For well he knows the Cause: 'Twas faithful Love,

By faithful love affected, Like by like; Congenial by congenial.

But thy Song 'Tis time, my Muse, to end. This Verse

O thou,

Radnor! who prov'st a secret Sympathy With all that's Fair; Patron and Judge of

Arts; Studios of Elegance in ev'ry Form

Radnor! this Verse be consecrate to thee.

An angry Impromptu occasioned by accounts received (some little time ago) of farmers keeping their corn unthresh'd till it grew musty, in order to get an exorbitant price for it.

What punishment those Mammon's sons deserve,

Who, to enrich themselves, the poor would starve!

Such wretches should be held in utmost scorn; I'd thresh the rascals, till they thresh their corn.

The CUCKOLD comforted.

From the French.

Honest *Cornutus* to his spouse's labour, Having invited ev'ry useful neighbour, With tears stood list'ning to the groans she sent, Thinking himself the wicked instrument Of those affecting shrieks and melting cries, Which she observing, bid him wipe his eyes, "Your grief, on this account, my dear refrain, "I can't blame you as author of my pain."

A MADRIGAL.

AN even score for Iris sigh, And never ceasing tease her, Unhappy all! for none but I,

Among the rest, can please her; Yet none have cause to envyme,

For while my rivals stay, I ne'er alone the nymph can see,

And am accurs'd as they.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

(Continued from p. 362. vol. II.)

WE concluded our last with an account of the Town of *Zittau* being taken by the *Austrians*, relating to which some farther particulars have been received concerning that unhappy town; the taking of which was attended with many uncommon circumstances of cruelty on one side, and distress on the other: *Zittau* was a *Saxon* trading town, which the *Prussians* had taken possession of and laid up in it some military stores and provisions for the army. When the *Austrians* however came before it, they paid no regard to the inhabitants as being friends or allies, but began to throw bombs and red-hot balls into it, with so little intermission, that it was very soon on fire in many places. In the confusion which the conflagration produced, the *Austrians* entered the town, and the inhabitants imagined that they had then nothing farther to fear, and that their friends the *Austrians* would assist them in extinguishing the flames, and saving the place; but in this their expectations were disappointed; the *Pandours* and *Sclavonians* who rushed in with the regular troops, made no distinction between the *Prussians* and the inhabitants of *Zittau*; instead of assisting to quench the flames they began to plunder the warehouses which the fire had not reached, so that all the valuable goods they contained, particularly linens, were either carried off or reduced to ashes; the mothers, wives and children of the merchants were killed as they were sitting in their chambers or nurseries by the bombs that fell thro' the roofs of the houses; 623 dwelling, besides warehouses were burnt to the ground, the stadthouse also, with all the other public buildings were destroyed, except the cathedral, which was so much damaged that it was every moment expected to fall. The number of citizens of both sexes that were killed in this assault amounts to more than 400, not reckoning those that were buried under the ruins, or bruised, burnt, or otherwise wounded by the bursting of bombs and the falling of houses.—The king of *Prussia*, since our last account, marched to *Bautzen*; by this march the corps under the command of the prince of *Prussia* was relieved, and the *Austrians*, who were endeavouring to surround him, were obliged to retire from their posts on the right; and soon after the prince of *Prussia*, whose health is much impaired by the fatigues of the campaign, quitted the army, and set out with

major gen. *Schmettau* on his return to *Berlin*. In the mean time general *Keith* who was left upon the frontier to guard the passes of the mountains of *Bobemia* arrived at *Pyrna*, having been much harrassed in his march by the enemy's irregular troops, and lost some waggons of provisions and baggage. After one day's rest, he pursued his march thro' *Dresden* with 20 battallions and 40 squadrons, and encamped on the right of the *Elbe*, before the gate of the new city; from this place he pursued his march to join the king at *Bautzen*, which he effected on the 30th of *July*, and they marched from *Bautzen* towards *Gorlitz*, upon which the *Austrians* that were encamped in the neighbourhood, having abandoned *Labace*, had retired.

The advanced posts of the prince of *Anhalt Dessau* were attacked the 10th by a body of hussars and other irregular troops, but the *Prussians* soon caused them to retire with the loss of many men and two pieces of cannon.

On the 19th of *August* early in the morning, a great number of *Austrian* pandours surrounded a little town, called *Gottleube*, in which a *Prussian* garrison was quartered, with a design to take it by surprise. The *Austrian* pandours attacked it on all sides; and in the beginning killed 23 *Prussians* and wounded several; but the *Prussians* having rallied, repulsed the *Austrians* with great loss.

From martial *Lebwald's* camp near *Velau*, we are informed, that in the night between the 7th and 8th of *August*, colonel *Malachowski* marched to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, when a skirmish happened between his advanced ranks and a *Russian* detachment, which was three times stronger than the *Prussians*, which lasted near two hours. At length the *Russians* were repulsed and fled into the woods; they having 50 men killed and a great number wounded; whereas colonel *Malachowski's* party had but one man killed, and fourteen wounded, two horses killed and fourteen wounded.—Marshal *Lebwald* has published the following declaration; by which it appears that the *Russian* court is every way worthy of being joined in alliance with *France* and *Austria*, viz, 'The imperial court of *Russia*, not contented with attacking the dominions of his majesty the king of *Prussia*, has not scrupled to publish a manifesto, whereby she endeavours to draw the inhabitants of *Prussia* into her dominions, and to alienate

alienate them from the allegiance they owe to their sovereign ; to which end, she makes use of insinuations not only repugnant to the laws of war, but also contrary to the law of nations.

‘ One may easily see that her design is to depopulate *Prussia* ; nor is it more difficult to perceive, that what that court asserts in her manifesto, is quite void of foundation, and cannot even palliate her unjust views.

‘ Foreigners never were constrained to settle in this country ; nor was any opposition ever made to their withdrawing, when they desired it: even the migration duties, paid in other countries, have not been demanded of them. Foreigners in easy circumstances, who, after having settled in *Prussia*, wanted to remove elsewhere with their effects, have been allowed to do it, without being cramped in any thing ; and this by virtue of the edicts of the first of September 1747, and the third of September, 1749.

‘ It is well known that his majesty’s subjects enjoy not only all the liberty possible and allowed in well regulated states, that they may expect on all occasions the strictest justice ; but that they also can truly boast of many other advantages under the wise government of their monarch.

‘ On the other hand, it is no less notorious, that the inhabitants of the provinces under the dominion of the *Russian* empire, live in continual oppression ; that they are frequently exposed to the most rigorous treatment ; that the smallest faults are punished with exile in *Siberia* ; and that foreigners once settled in *Russia*, find it very hard to obtain leave to return to their own country, or to remove elsewhere.

‘ Moreover, the present war affords sad examples of the little stress that is to be laid on the most formal promises. We have seen, that notwithstanding those promises, and in spite of the passports granted to those that had a mind to retire from *Memel* in hopes of enjoying the advantages of public safety ; and notwithstanding the necessity some were under to submit to the will and law of the strongest, hoping thereby to avoid the brutality of the soldiery, numbers of the said inhabitants of *Prussia* have been constrained to quit their country, and others have fell a prey to the most enormous vexations, or have been abandoned to the pillage of the irregular troops.

‘ The garrison of *Memel* is still detained under the most frivolous pretexts : they endeavour, by the most terrible menaces, to oblige the soldiers to take on in the *Russian* service ; and this too in spite of the capitulation, which allowed that garrison full liberty to retire. In this manner do they break promises acknowledged by all civilized nations to be inviolable.

‘ Though under such circumstances it is easy to perceive what danger one should be exposed to, by listening to the insinuations of that manifesto, and though his majesty is not in the least dubious of the fidelity and attachment of his vassals, subjects, and inhabitants of *Prussia* ; nay, though he hopes that they will not suffer themselves to be imposed upon by the vain promises and fallacious means used to deceive them, and that they will not deviate in any manner from the duties in which they are bound to their sovereign ; it has nevertheless been judged proper, by way of farther attention to the happiness of the people under the government of his majesty the king of *Prussia*, to forwarn all and every one to beware of giving ear to the insinuations of the *Russian* court ; but to continue carefully to keep their oath of allegiance to their sovereign.

‘ If notwithstanding that oath and the present warning, any of them should be induced thro’ simplicity, levity or malignity, to deviate from their duty, they must expect to be treated as perjured and rebellious subjects.

‘ And to the end that nobody may alledge ignorance in the case, we have, by virtue of the authority given us by his majesty the king of *Prussia*, signed the present declaration, and affixed thereto the seal of our arms. Done at the camp near *Veblau* the 3d of August, 1757.

Signed LEHWALD,
Marschal of the King's armies, General in chief of his Majesty's troops in Prussia, Governor of the Fortresses in Prussia, Knight of the Order of the black Eagle, Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry, &c.

The king of *Prussia*’s army has been successful in several skirmishes ; and in one of which, it is said, they have cut to pieces two *Austrian* regiments of hussars, and taken the equipages of the generals *Beck* and *Nadasdi*. The king’s head-quarters, according to the latest accounts are at *Berustadel* ; from whence we learn, that on the 15th the *Prussian* army came in sight of the *Austrian* camp, and within cannon-shot, which the latter perceiving, struck their tents, and drew up in order of battle at the head of their camp. The king formed his army over-against them, and went to reconnoitre the ground between the two armies ; both which continued all night under arms. The king found the *Austrian* army encamped with their right at the river *Weigle* : the rest of their army extended along a height to a mountain covered with wood, which protected their left. Before their front at the foot of the hill, on which they were drawn up, was a small brook, passable only in three different places, and that for four or five men abreast. Towards the left of their army, there was an opening, where three or four battalions might have marched in front ; but

but behind it they had placed three lines of infantry, and, on a hill, which flanked this opening, within musket-shot, were placed 4000 foot, with 40 or 50 pieces of cannon. —The king left nothing undone to bring the *Austrians* to a battle, but to no purpose, so that after lying four days before the enemy, the *Prussians* returned on the 20th to their camp at *Bernstadel*; they were followed by some croats and pandours, who, however, did not take one single packhorse in their retreat. The *Austrians* say, they are 130000 strong; notwithstanding which, they would not come to an engagement with the King, who gave them the fairest occasions for so doing; and the day he returned to *Bernstadel*, after he had retired about 2000 yards, he drew up his army in a line of battle, and remained so upwards of an hour: but not a man stirred from the *Austrian* camp. The king of *Prussia* sent the 28th to the commandant of the town of *Dresden*, that he would come as the next day to encamp there with 16 battallions and 40 squadrons; and he is accordingly arrived there with his royal highness prince *Henry*. Advices from the *Hague* of *September* 6, inform, that the king of *Prussia* was to be at *Leipsic* with his army on the 3d instant, and it was thought would march forward to meet the prince de *Soubise*, and the army of the empire, who make together 50,000 men at most, half of which are *French*. May the divine Providence grant him success!

The last intelligence we gave our readers concerning the duke of *Cumberland* and the *French* army finished with the account of the battle near *Hartenbeck*; soon after which the *French* sent a detachment of 4000 men to *Hanover*, who took possession of it without the least opposition. The allied army retired to *Minden* and *Nienbourgh*, and then encamped near *Verden*, and part of the advanced guard towards *Rothenburg*. The *French* king, after the before-mentioned battle appointed marshal *Richlieu* to the command in chief in the room of marshal *D'Etrees*, and he accordingly arrived at the *French* army the 6th of *August*. On the 9th of the same month, the duke de *Chevreuse*, who is appointed to command in *Hanover*, arrived there at the head of 2000 men. Immediately after the arrival of these troops, those which composed the garrison were disarmed and left to retire were they pleased. The duke of *Cumberland* encamped in the neighbourhood of *Hoya*, with a design to cover *Bremen* and *Verden*, and to preserve a communication with *Stade*, where the archives and most valuable effects have been brought from *Hanover*; and on the 8th of *August* arrived at *Verden*, having taken out of *Nainburgh* all the wounded and sick, capable of being transported, and likewise brought away all the remains of the magazine of that place,

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artillery and ammunition. His royal highness having received advice on the 24th, that the enemy had laid two bridges in the night over the *Aller*, and had passed the river with a large body of troops, ordered the army to march to secure the important post and passage of *Rothenburg*, lest the enemy should attempt to march round on his left, and his royal highness encamped that night at *Ahausen*, having detached lieut. gen. *Oberg*, with eight battallions and six squadrons to *Otterberg*, and next day marched to the place and encamped behind the *Wumme*. The *French* took possession of *Verden* the 26th of *August*, and one of their detachments went the 29th to *Bremen*, where the gates were opened to them immediately. —The duke of *Cumberland's* head quarters on the first of *September* were at *Selzingen*, to which place the army marched early the morning before in three columns without any interruption. The enemy's advanced corps who took possession of *Rothenburg*, after the duke's army quitted it, have shewn themselves to the rear guard of the said army, but seem only to intend to reconnoitre their march.

By accounts from *Stockholm* of *July* 29, we are informed, that preparations were making to transport the troops to *Pomerania*, which are to consist of 4000 horse, 10,740 foot, which together with about 8000 men that are already in that country, will form an army in all of 22000 men. These forces are to be commanded by Field Marshal d' *Ungern Sternberg*, and the campaign to be opened by the siege of *Stetin*. —In order to prevent this, the king of *Prussia* sent orders to *Stetin*, and the rest of the sea-ports on the coast of *Pomerania*, to keep in readiness a number of large vessels laden with stone, in order to sink them at the mouths of the harbours, to prevent the *Swedish* ships from coming in. —From *Copenhagen* they write, that the *Swedish* Squadron passed the *Sound*, and entered the *German* ocean the 15th of *August*.

The captain of a ship brought over from *France* by cartel, and who arrived in town the 10th inst. informs us, that on the news being received at *Brest* of the expedition from *England*, he and several other prisoners were removed thirty miles up the country, and from thence to *Morlaix*: that the fleet sitting out at *Brest* cannot possibly be got ready for sea in less than two months, and that seamen were so scarce on board the fleet, that they were brought from the different sea-ports to man the same, but without effect: that the militia of *Normandy* and *Britany* were raised to defend those coasts, the *French* being under terrible apprehensions of a visit from the *English*, and had therefore removed their valuable effects near fifty miles inland.

Chronological Diary, for 1757.

MONDAY, 15.

A Ball of fire was seen between five and six in the evening to fall on a house near *Woodbury Hill, Dorsetshire*, which broke thro' the roof and the chamber floor, and burst by the woman of the house on the bricks of the under floor. It appeared to her as if the room was in a flame, which soon set fire to the inside of the house. and in less than two hours consumed it.

Great part of lady *Peter's* house near *Brentwood in Essex*, was burnt down by lightning. This tempest was so terrible at *Lewis in Sussex*, that a whole farm belonging to *Mr. Venn*, in that neighbourhood, was in a manner destroyed by it.

This afternoon the assizes for *Surry* ended at *Guildford*, when the five following persons received sentence of death, *Luke Cobb*, for stealing a mare; *Joseph Green* for robbing *Elizabeth Curtis* on the highway; *Samuel Gibbons*, for robbing *David Abernethy*, Gent. in a post-chariot on *Barnes-Common*; *Rickard Chapman*, above 60 years old, for breaking open the house of *John Juglfield*, of *Cheam*, in the night time, tying his wife both hands and feet, and robbing the house of an eight-day clock, a great quantity of linen, household furniture, &c. and *Robert Mitchel*, an officer of a man of war, for stabbing *Nathaniel Spencer* with a sword, in *Tooley street*, which penetrated his heart, of which he instantly died. *William Shuttleworth*, a midshipman, was also indicted with him as an accessory in the said murder. The substance of the depositions was to the following effect: The prisoners, and one *John Taylor*, who has absconded, on the 20th of *March* last came into the house of *Mr. Grubb*, the Black Spread Eagle in *Tooley-street*, with a press-gang, to impress some men belonging to the *St. Olave* privateer, they seized one *Cousins* and carried him on board a tender; they returned a second time and impressed seven sailors, and put them on board a tender; after which they came again with swords and hangers; and upon *Mitchel's* being asked by one *William Moor*, then in the house, to shew his authority, he greatly resented it, saying that *Moor* used him extremely ill, and that it was such an affront he would not put up with; he then drew his sword, made many passes at the by-standers, and said if there were a thousand he would kill them all. Then going to a box near the fire-side, where the deceased (who was carman to *Mr. Hildridge*, near *Pattle-Bridge*) one *Latham* and another were sitting, the prisoner *Mitchel*, without any provocation from the deceased, made a push at him with his sword, and stabb'd him in the left breast; he also received a deep cut in his head; and as he fell down bleeding the prisoners went away, *Mit-*

chel being heard to say, *I have prick'd him home*. All the witnesses agree, that the unfortunate deceased neither endeavoured to oppose them, nor gave the least provoking language, otherwise than saying, he was ashamed to see men used so, and hauled away like dogs. And one witness deposed, he saw both the prisoners and their companions strike the deceased over the head with their cutlasses or hangers. The prisoner's defence not being satisfactory to the jury, and as those of the gang called to speak in his defence, could not say the deceased gave them any provocation, a verdict was brought in finding *Robert Mitchel* guilty of wilful murder, and *William Shuttleworth* not guilty; as it did not appear that he was in the tap-room, when *Mitchel* gave the deceased the fatal wound. As soon as the jury had delivered in their verdict, the widow of the deceased, by her counsel, lodged an appeal in court against both the prisoners; but *Shuttleworth* being acquitted he gave bail for his appearance at next assizes.—*Mitchel* has since received his majesty's pardon.

The great cause about the rights of going through *Richmond Park*, is put off by the court till next assizes.

TUESDAY, 16.

A trial came on at the assizes at *Worcester* on an action of debt, for the recovery of 500*l.* forfeited for corrupting and bribing a voter at a late election for the borough of *E——m*, when the jury (which was special) without going out of court gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

This evening as the post-boy carrying the *Portsmouth* mail, was drinking a pint of beer at *Hammer-smith*, the whole mail (in which was the *Windsor* bag) was cut from his horse and carried clear off.

The survivors of the *Terrible* privateer capt. *Death*, in number 47, who have been exchanged in consequence of the late cartel, arrived at *Sallcombe*, and have engaged themselves on board the *Norfolk* privateer, in order to face the enemy once more, and try their fortunes.

WEDNESDAY, 17.

A new ship of fir was launched at his majesty's yard at *Deptford*. She mounts 28 guns on one deck, and is constructed on a new plan.

At a return made this day to the *Ld. Lieut.* of the *West Riding* of the county of *York*, of the men able and within the description of the late act, to serve in the militia; the numbers were 56,130, besides 1989 deemed incapable; so that, in that part of the county, one man in 45, makes up the quota allotted by the act.

THURSDAY 18.

Andrew Scott was apprehended, and committed to *New Prison*, on a strong suspicion

of having robbed the *Portsmouth* mail, several bills, lottery tickets, and other papers, with the brads tickets belonging to the two bags, *Portsmouth* and *Portsmouth* dock, being found upon him. He was detected by a man whom he had sent to Sir Samuel Child's to receive cash for a draught, which being altered gave a suspicion, that the person who sent it had not come honestly by it; and Mr. Fielding being made acquainted with the affair, sent two of his people to apprehend him, which they did without opposition. He is a genteel young fellow, had been a gentleman's servant, married, and took lodgings, but having no means of subsistence without labour, had made choice of this employment to enable him to make a figure. He is supposed to be the very man who robbed the *Worcester* mail, for which it is thought he will be tried, as no person can convict him of taking the *Portsmouth*; for tho, upon searching his lodgings, the mail was found, with many of the letters unopened, particularly those from the admiralty; yet as the mail was taken away secretly, without any person's being able to depose who was the thief, it is a question whether all these circumstances, strong as they are, would be sufficient in a case where life is concerned to convict the criminal.

FRIDAY 19.

About ten at night, a man was found in the church-yard of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, who had taken two children out of their graves, with a design, as was supposed, to carry them to some surgeon. The man is committed to *New-Prison*, and 'tis hoped will be severely punished.

SATURDAY 20.

The three regiments of guards received orders to prepare their field equipage, that they may be in readiness to march at a moments warning: they have been for some time exercising in distinct bodies, and are very dextrous in the *Hessian* discipline. A great number of scaling ladders of a new construction are put on board transports that are designed to carry troops for some important expedition that has been projected, and which will shortly take place, if the winds will permit; these scaling-ladders may be instantly fixed and are so commodious, that 30 may mount a breast together upon them. In this expedition admiral Knowles, it is said, is to act as chief engineer; and 'tis added that he has solicited the assistance of some officers of the train of artillery, and of some experienced gunners in the navy, that his commands may be properly executed.

MONDAY 22.

The price of corn rose very considerably at *Bear-key*, and the price of bread consequent upon it advanced 5d. in a peck loaf. 'Twas affirmed that this rise was owing to a combination among the mealmen, who the week before loaded their barges with the flour they

had brought up for sale the week before, and sent it back; many of the bakers wanted bread to serve their customers.

WEDNESDAY 24.

The *Shoreham* and *Rye* men of war arrived in the *Downs*, who brought the *Jamaica* fleet consisting of 140 merchantmen under their convoy without the loss of a sail. The arrival of two such fleets as the leeward island fleet, and this *Jamaica* fleet in time of a vigorous war, is a proof of great knowledge in those who have the direction of our maritime affairs, and of prudence in those who are entrusted with the execution of their orders.—Admiral Coates, before he would permit the fleet to depart, sailed with his own squadron to *Hispaniola*, to reconnoitre the situation of the enemy; and finding the seas clear, sent the *Sphinx* down to *Jamaica*, with orders for the fleet's sailing on the appointed day, and that for their better security, the *Sphinx* should accompany them through the *Gulph*, and the *Assistance* and *Lynn* should join them off *Cape Antonio*, and see them safe to the mouth of the *Gulph*, which was accordingly done.

Two remarkable trials came on before Mr. Baron Adams at the assizes for *Bristol*, the one a cause in which *Felix Farley*, printer of the *Bristol Journal*, was defendant, for printing in his paper a paragraph relating to the election of *Jarvis Smith*, Esq; one of the present representatives of that city, which the prosecutor interpreted to be a libel; but the jury, which was special, unanimously acquitted the defendant of that charge.—The other was on an action brought against Mr. *Greaves*, a regulating captain, for illegally impressing Mr. *Dennison*, a tradesman, housekeeper, and free burgess of *Bristol*; in which the special jury gave Mr. *Dennison* a verdict with 200 l. damages.

THURSDAY 25.

The Duke of *Newcastle's* gamekeeper, at *Claremont* and a neighbouring baker, being a-shooting together, and on opposite sides of a thick hedge, out of which the birds sprung, fired together, and each shot the other; the gamekeeper was mortally wounded, and the baker slightly. This is inserted as a caution to shooters in like circumstances.

FRIDAY, 26.

There was a great council at the Cockpit, at which all the ministers of state in town were present, and they sat till after four o'clock on affairs of the greatest importance. After the breaking up of this council a rumour prevailed that some great persons were soon to resign their employments.

By the *Groyne* mail which arrived this day at the post-office, there is certain advice, that after a long and expensive process, the *Antigallican's* prize has been adjudged an illegal capture, and is therefore ordered to be given up to the *French*.

MONDAY 29

The directors of the *E. India* company received the agreeable news, that the *Clinton*, Capt. *Nanfan*; and the *Hector*, Capt. *Williams*; are arrived at *Cork* from *Bombay*. The *Houghton*, Capt. *Walpole*, from *Bombay* and *China*; the *Suffolk*, Capt. *Wilson*, and the *Godolphin*, Capt. *Hutchinson*, both from *Fort St. George* and *China*, are already safe arrived at their moorings in the *Thames*.

By letters from on board the *Clinton* and *Hector* East Indiamen arrived at *Cork*, we learn, that sometime in January last, the Arabs attacked the English factory in the gulph of *Perfia*, in the dead of the night, drove the English out and entirely destroyed it. The inhabitants were arrived at *Bombay* just before they left that place, which was January 22. Also we learn, that in the retaking *Calcutta* and the several places, by colonel *Clive* and the men of war, there were killed at least 10,000 of the *Marattoes*, but that the English had not lost above 150.

There are letters confirming the account of the accommodation between the English and the Nabob of the Indians at *Calcutta*; and it is added, that the factory has been confirmed in their liberties of carrying on a free trade there, and all proper satisfaction is to be made for the damages sustained by the late depredations committed.

TUESDAY 30.

The Earl of *Waldegrave* was installed knight of the garter at *Windsor*; the earls of *Winchelsea* and *Lincoln* performed the ceremony. Several bargemen being there, beat the soldiers, forced open the doors, cut one of the gentlemen waiters on the wrist with a bottle, wounded another with a knife, and committed several other outrages, &c.

A pair of broad wheels, for the use of *Redmond Morris*, esq; have been lately sent to *Dublin*, and which were made by his direction, agreeable to an act of parliament, which is to take place on *Michaelmas* day next in the kingdom of *Ireland*.

WEDNESDAY 31.

At the last *Chelmsford* assizes, a trial came on before a special jury, upon an information against Capt. *Hugh Caine*, late of the *Shark* privateer, *Dennis Lee* his 1st lieutenant, *James Carroll* his surgeon, *John M'Neal* and *Maurice Connel*, who, together with several other Irishmen, by force and arms seized the said *Shark* privateer on the 18th of *February* last, lying in the *Hope* ready for her cruise; and compelled Capt. *Harman*, the commander, to quit her, whereupon they loaded the great guns and small arms, cut the cable, and brought her up the river to *Long Reach*, where they continued several days under arms, and threatened the managers, who applied to go on board, to send them away crying; which put them under a necessity of procuring the aid of his majesty's ships to compel Capt. *Caine* and his assistants to

surrender: after a hearing of 5 hours, the facts being fully proved, all the defendants were found guilty.

Letters from *Tillechery* in the East Indies, of the 15th of last December, advise, that a large French ship laden with warlike stores, had a few weeks before, been taken by commodore *Jaines*, of the *Revenge*, of 20 guns, an armed vessel in the company's service at *Bombay*. These letters add, that though *Angria* be destroyed, there is a nest of privateers between *Goa* and *Bombay*, who still continue to infest the coast, so that ships, sloops, ketches and boats of small force, cannot sail up and down the coast without convoy.

Admiral *Holbourn's* fleet arrived at *Hallifax* the 9th of July, and since his junction with lord *Loudon*, consists of the following ships, viz. *Newark* of 84 guns; *Invincible* and *Terrible* of 74; *Grafton*, *Northumberland*, *Nassau*, *Orford*, *Bedford*, *Sterling Castle*, and *Captain* of 70; *Defiance*, *Kingston*, *Windsor*, *Tilbury*, *Nottingham*, and *Sunderland*, of 60; *Centurion*, *Sutherland*, and *Arc-en-ciel*, of 50:—in the whole 19 ships of the line, besides 9 sloops and frigates, two bomb ketches, and a fire ship.

The army in *Nova Scotia* is composed of the following regiments, viz. *Royal Scots*, 2d batt. col. *Forbes's*, col. *Whitmore's* (late *Offarel's*) lord *Blakeney's*, gen. *Bragg's*, gen. *Hopson's*, lord *John Murray's*, gen. *Kennedy's*, gen. *Abercrombie's*, gen. *Warburton's*, gen. *Lascelles's*, col. *Webb's*, col. *Perry's*, and two battalions of the *Royal American*; in the whole 15 battalions, besides 500 rangers, and 300 of the royal regiment of artillery.

FRIDAY, September 2.

A sham engagement was fought at the camp in the isle of *Wight*, the duke of *Richmond* and a great many persons of note present.

About two in the afternoon *Luke Cobb*, aged 58, for horse stealing, and *Richard Chapman*, aged 63, for housebreaking, were executed at *Guildford* in *Surry*. On Sunday before their execution, fifteen sons and grandsons of *Chapman* came to the goal, who, after divine service, dined with him, and took their leave of him; and at their departure he desired four of his sons to attend at the gallows, and take care of his body, which they did accordingly. Before the criminals were turned off *Chapman* made a long speech to the spectators, and admonished his children to take warning by his untimely fate. *Luke Cobb* confessed his having stolen several horses besides that for which he suffered, and informed the owners where they might have them. *Chapman's* body was buried last Sunday at *Oaking*, about five miles from *Guildford*, and two barrels of ale were given to the populace, which had been brewed, by the direction of the deceased, three weeks before his

his execution. It is remarkable, that the night before he suffered, he ordered his wife to come to the gaol, and take away his cloaths and bedding, saying they would serve his poor grand children.

SUNDAY 4.

A chapel for the soldiery is opened in the wing of the horse guards, where divine service is regularly performed, and those who are not upon duty are obliged to attend.

TUESDAY, 6.

The Middlesex hospital in Marybone fields was opened for the reception of sick and lame patients, and for lying-in married woman.

Andrew Scott on suspicion of robbing the Portsmouth and Worcester mails was committed to Newgate.

The dey of Algiers has proclaimed peace both with the States General and Tuscany, and set the consuls of those powers at liberty.

The French have demanded an exact list of the revenues and imposts in the electorate of Hanover; of the number of inhabitants, and the waggons and horses they can furnish; of the cattle, of the wheat, rye, barley, oats, straw and hay; as also the capitals and ready money which were in the possession of the several corporations at the time the French army entered the electorate: All these lists were to be exhibited within eight days.

Advice has been received from America, that 200 men had been embarked on board some battoes at Fort William Henry, in order to attack a French fort, called Tycondarago. The men were landed in the evening, but were surprised in the night by the French, and all but 10 men cut to pieces. It is further added, that Sir William Pepperel, bart. is by his majesty's council appointed lieutenant-general of the whole militia of Pennsylvania, and captain of castle William.

WEDNESDAY 7.

Four men of war arrived at the Nore, who 'tis said, have on board all the valuable effects from his majesty's palaces in Hanover.

This afternoon sailed from Spithead on a secret expedition, the several transports with the forces on board, and likewise the under-mentioned men of war, viz. *Ramilies*, admiral Hawke, Neptune, admiral Knowles, Barfleur, admiral Broderick, Royal George, Royal William, Princess Amelia, Magnanime, Torbay, Dublin, Burford, America, Essex, Alcide, Dunkirk, Achilles, Medway, Lancaster, Thetis hospital ship. *Store ships*. Jason, Crown. *Frigates*. Southampton, Coventry, Cormorant, Postilion, Escort, Beaver, Pelican. *Fire ships*. Pluto, Proserpine. *Bombs*. Firedrake, Infernal. *Cutter*. Hunter. *Buffes*. Canterbury, Medway, and several small cutters.

SUNDAY 11.

About nine o'clock in the evening Alexander Scott, attempted to make his escape out of Newgate in women's cloaths, which his wife at several times had found means of conveying to him; and in order to effect the

scheme, they had procured a poor ignorant woman to carry some oysters into the press yard to another prisoner; and while she was detained under some pretence, Scot was to personate the oyster woman (whose cloaths they had contrived to be both alike) and make his escape, and accordingly went to the door to ring the bell for the turnkey; but he staying some time, one of the under keepers accidentally went into Scot's cell, and missing of him immediately conjectured he had made his escape, and was in a great fright; but seeing a woman at the gate with oysters, began to question her, when observing she held down her head, would look in her face, when he discovered his prisoner, who immediately struck at him to knock him down; on which a scuffle ensued, but the keeper being the strongest immediately secured him from any further attempts. The poor woman was secured, who confessed she had been persuaded by Scot's wife to the affair, whom they also found in company with another woman the same night, under Grey-friars gateway, waiting for her husband. They were immediately secured and carried before justice Fielding, who committed them to Newgate. Mrs. Scot had found means, just before the purposed attempt, to bring in some wine for her husband as supposed; and accordingly gave one of the under keepers and some of the prisoners a glass each; which soon after had such a powerful effect, that they concluded they were poisoned; but on examining the wine it was found to be strongly mixed with liquid laudanum.

Ships taken by the ENGLISH.

THE Eagle privateer of Brest, of 16 guns, is taken by the Leostoff man of war and brought into Plymouth.

A Danish ship from Bourdeaux, with wine and brandy, is sent into Bristol by the Antient Briton Privateer.

The Duke of Cornwall has retaken a ship from Liverpool to Carolina, and sent her into Bristol.

The Fame privateer has retaken the Experiment from Maryland for London; and has also taken with the Liverpool privateer, three ships bound to St. Domingo, and carried them into Liverpool.

A vessel bound to Carolina is retaken by the Duke of Cornwall, Capt. Jenkins, and the Phoenix, Capt. Ried, and sent into Kingroad.

The Dreadnought privateer has taken the Marquis de Conflans, from St. Domingo for Rochelle, of 300 tons, 12 guns, and 30 men, loaded with about 160 hogsheads of fine, and 160 of brown sugar, about 170 hogsheads of coffee, 12 casks of indico, and a small quantity of Tortoiseshell.

The Prince of Bevern privateer, of 10 carriage and 12 swivel guns, capt. Bexley, has taken a Danish ship loaded with fish for France; also two Swedes, one loaded with timber, iron, &c. bound to Bourdeaux; the other was from Bourdeaux

Bordeaux bound to Dunkirk, and has 155 hogshheads of sugar, 50 bags of cotton, some indigo, &c. These vessels are brought into Dover.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 26. Rear admiral Cotes writes word from Jamaica, that on the 3d of June last, his majesty's ship the *Lively* returned into Port Royal with a small French privateer she had taken off the east end of that island; and the next day his majesty's ship the *Lynn* arrived there with two store ships and several merchant ships from the Leeward Islands, and a large schooner privateer of ten guns and 85 men which he took in his passage.

Ships taken by the FRENCH.

THE —, Dalrymple, from South Carolina is carried into Guardaloupe.

The *George*, Dilson, from Virginia, is carried into Hispaniola.

The *Prince George*, M'Clelland, from Belfast for Barbadoes is carried into Martinico.

The *Susannah*, Coles, from Marblehead to Lisbon, is taken and carried into Vigo.

A brig from Newfoundland to Lisbon, is taken and carried into Vigo.

The *Mary*, Andrews, from Waterford to Newfoundland, is taken by a French privateer, but not carried in.

The following vessels are taken and ransomed, viz. the *Gotha*, Pearse, of London, for 106 guineas; the *Peggy*, Henry, of Peterhead, for 150 ditto; the *Charles* and *Peggy*, Mason, of Leith, for 250 ditto; the *Happy Jennet*, Lindsay, of Dysart, for 200 ditto; the *Providence* and *Sarah*, Sympton, of London for 100 ditto; the *Recovery*, Davison, of Hull, for 300 ditto.

The *Mercury*, from Lisbon to Leith, was taken, retaken, and taken again, and carried into Brest.

PROMOTIONS.

REV. Mr. John Scroop to the rectory of Aldingham in Cumberland.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Thompson to the vicarage of Reculver and Hoth.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Tournay to the rectory of Ruckinge in Kent.

Rev. Wheeler Twyman, M. A. to the rectory of Sturray in Kent.

Rev. Mr. John Rawlins, to the rectory of Came Woodford in Hants.

Rev. Mr. Fullmer, to the rectory of Dodwell in Bucks.

Rev. Charles Tarrant, to hold the rectory of Colmer, in Southampton.

John Suffield Brown, esq; to the office of the genealogist of the most honourable order of the Bath, in the room of Sackville Fox, esq;

Promotions in the army. First troop of horse guards: George Wyborn, quartermaster.

Lord George Sackville's dragoon guards. Francis Trevell, lieutenant, William Smith, cornet.

Whitmore's foot. Isaac Colnet, ensign Westney Grqve, quartermaster.

Charles Taylor, esq; succeeds Mr. Spelman as treasurer of the Middle Temple.

MARRIAGES.

BENJAMIN Godfry, esq; commander of the *Portfield* Indiaman, to the only daughter of John Trawe, esq;

John Free, esq; turkey merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Tooke.

John Thompson, Esq; of Leeds, to Miss Sally English of Hull.

William Marshal, Esq; to Miss Cracroft of Louth, Lincolnshire.

James Farrel, Esq, to Miss Manly.

George Lee, esq; of Bloomsbury-square, to Miss Dyke, only daughter of Sir — Dyke. bart.

John Granger, esq; of Charles-street, to Miss Maria Wentworth, of Queen-square.

Mr. James Matthews, a hosier in Cheapside, to Miss Nancy Merrick of Bow-lane.

Capt. Thomas Maxwell, in the West India trade, to Mrs. Mary Swindons

Mr. Richard Cranby, clothier of Exeter, to Miss Darwood, daughter of Mr. William Darwood, attorney of Thavies Inn.

Mr. Mighen, hair merchant, to Miss Sally Sally Croucher.

Capt. Reevely of Shadwell-dock, to Miss Mary Charlton, of Coleman-street.

Mr. Elias Lindo, of Devonshire-square, to Miss Lumbrozo, daughter of Mr. Lumbrozo, broker of the Bank.

Mr. James Templeton, a stationer, to Miss Polly Willoughby.

Mr. Robert Marlar, of Greenwich, to Miss Cælia Bambridge, of the same place.

Mr. William Sampson, merchant in Threadneedle-street, to Miss Elizabeth Devisme, daughter of Peter Devisme, esq;

Samuel Doddington, esq; of Horseington, Somersetshire, to Miss Molly Brandreth, daughter of the late Henry Brandreth, esq; of Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire.

Mr. John Shipton of Watford, to Miss Heysham, daughter of Giles Thornton Heysham, esq; of Stagingho.

Mr. Bryan Troughton, Jeweller, to Miss Popley.

Thomas Dunkley, esq; to Miss Sally Crompton.

Mr. Stephen Finch, cheesefactor in Tooley-street, to Mrs. Martha Bentley, of Waltham-stow.

John Smith, esq; of Long Ashton to Miss Woolner.

John Calvert, esq, of Aldbury, to Miss Hulfe, daughter of Sir Edward Hulfe, bart.

Mr. George Appleby, Chestist of Durham, to Miss Green of the same place.

Mr. Thomas Hyde, merchant at Poole, to Miss Wootton, only daughter of Mr. Wootton of Moretown.

Hardwick Richardson, esq; of Melford in Suffolk, to Msr. Johnson.

Capt. Samuel Smith of Wellclose-square, to Miss Sally Stephecks.

Mr.

Mr. Philip Ditcher, surgeon at Bath, to Miss Richardson, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Richardson, of Salisbury Court, printer.

Mr. Joseph Hall, an oilman, to Mrs. Jane Read of Hackney.

Mr. Thomas Morrision, of St. John-street, to Miss Sally Hoppley of that place.

The lord viscount Bolingbroke to lady Diana Spencer, eldest daughter of his grace the duke of Marlborough.

The hon. James Wemys, to the right hon. the lady Betty Sutherland.

DEATHS.

August 15. **G** George Brackstone of Knightsbridge, esq;

16. Lady of Sir Francis Vincent, bart.

17. Samuel Jacomb, esq; collector of the customs at Ipswich.

Rev. Mr. Brook, vicar of Walton, Lancashire.

19. Rev. Mr. Neal, rector of Hackford, Norfolk.

Edward Hodges of Hanover-square, esq;

24. Matthew Wymondesfold of Wansted, esq; 80.

25. Mr. Davis, attorney at Millbank.

Thomas Godfrey Lushington, esq; at Canterbury, much regretted by his friends.

Lady of Sir George Stewart, of Grandtully, bart.

Rev. Mr. Brook, rector of Trotworth, Gloucestershire.

Anthony Hodges, esq; merchant in London.

28. James Elcock, esq; at Kensington.

29. Mr. Velander, many years a clerk to the London assurance company.

Sir James Hudson, bart.

At Chelsea, the Rev. Mr. William Young.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Carma, B. D. of Christ College, Oxford.

At Brentwood in Essex, Charles Smith, esq;

Capt. Thomas Smith in Queen-square.

Michael Armstrong, esq; who served the crown 49 years with great reputation.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Edwards, merchant in Devonshire.

Mr. George Waterhouse, silk-dyer in Thames-street.

At Cambridge, Mr Henry Moulson, formerly a Spanish merchant of this city.

Mr. Kidd, one of the surgeons belonging to the first regiment of guards.

Mr. Hughes, salesman in Monmouth-street.

Mr. David Hartley, M. D. and F. R. S. at Bath.

Aug. 31. Sir. Samuel Gower, knt. reckoned the greatest manufacturer of sail cloth in England. He was many years in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex. and the Tower Royalty, and lieutenant colonel of the first regiment belonging to the Tower Hamlets.

James Edwards, esq; of Reading, in Berks.

Charles Brander, Esq; of Hampshire.

Capt. Brow, a commander in the East India company's service,

Capt. John Charlton, at Tunbridge.

Col. Perry, in his passage to North America.

Mr. William Murdoch, a merchant at Madeira.

Mr. Mawhood, woolen draper, West Smithfield.

Mr. Thomas Pilkington, at Bicester in Oxfordshire. aged 107; he retained his senses to the last.

Mr. George Savage, hop-factor in Tooley-street.

4. Mr. Charles Crouch, master of the Angel Inn in Aldersgate-street.

Mrs. Hyde, widow of the late Samuel Hyde, esq;

At his house in Mortimer-street, of old age, George Dyer, esq; leaving a considerable fortune (as he had no relation) among three servants, who had lived with him upwards of thirty years.

Mr. Boswood, master of the Red Cow ale-house, Cow-lane, passing with a gentleman by the end of Cock-lane on Snow-hill, dropp'd down dead.

At Plaistow in Essex, Charles Monack, esq; Henry Talbot, esq; of Broad-street Buildings.

Michael Lally, esq; common hunt of this city.

— Hands, esq; counsellor at law.

Mr. Thomas Richards, wholesale linen draper in Bishopsgate-street.

Mr. Millar belonging to the custom-house.

Mr. George Painter near Walthamstow.

Mr. Robert Fullen, tanner of Tooley-street.

Abraham Jefferies, esq; at High Wickham, Buckinghamshire.

George Carter, esq; in Leicester fields.

Thomas Penn, esq; son of the hon. Thomas Penn, esq; proprietor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Raikes, printer at Gloucester.

John Worgan, esq; of Swansea in South Wales.

Hugh Jones, esq; of Cardiff in South Wales. Mr. Cromblehome, Hamburgh merchant. in Lime-street.

Mr. Thomas Rennick, wool surveyor.

Mr. Edward Boothby, perfumer in Piccadilly.

Mr. Toon, gardener, at Millbank.

Mr. King, attorney, in Wapping.

At Westbury in Wilts, Mr. Yew.

Mr. Erwin, schoolmaster, in Poor Jury-lane.

Mrs. Stukeley, wife of Dr. Stukeley.

BANKRUPTS.

R Andolph Ginggen, of the parish of St. Mary Le Bon, in the county of Middlesex, victualler.

Samuel Ward, of the city of Bath, dry-salter and cheesemonger.

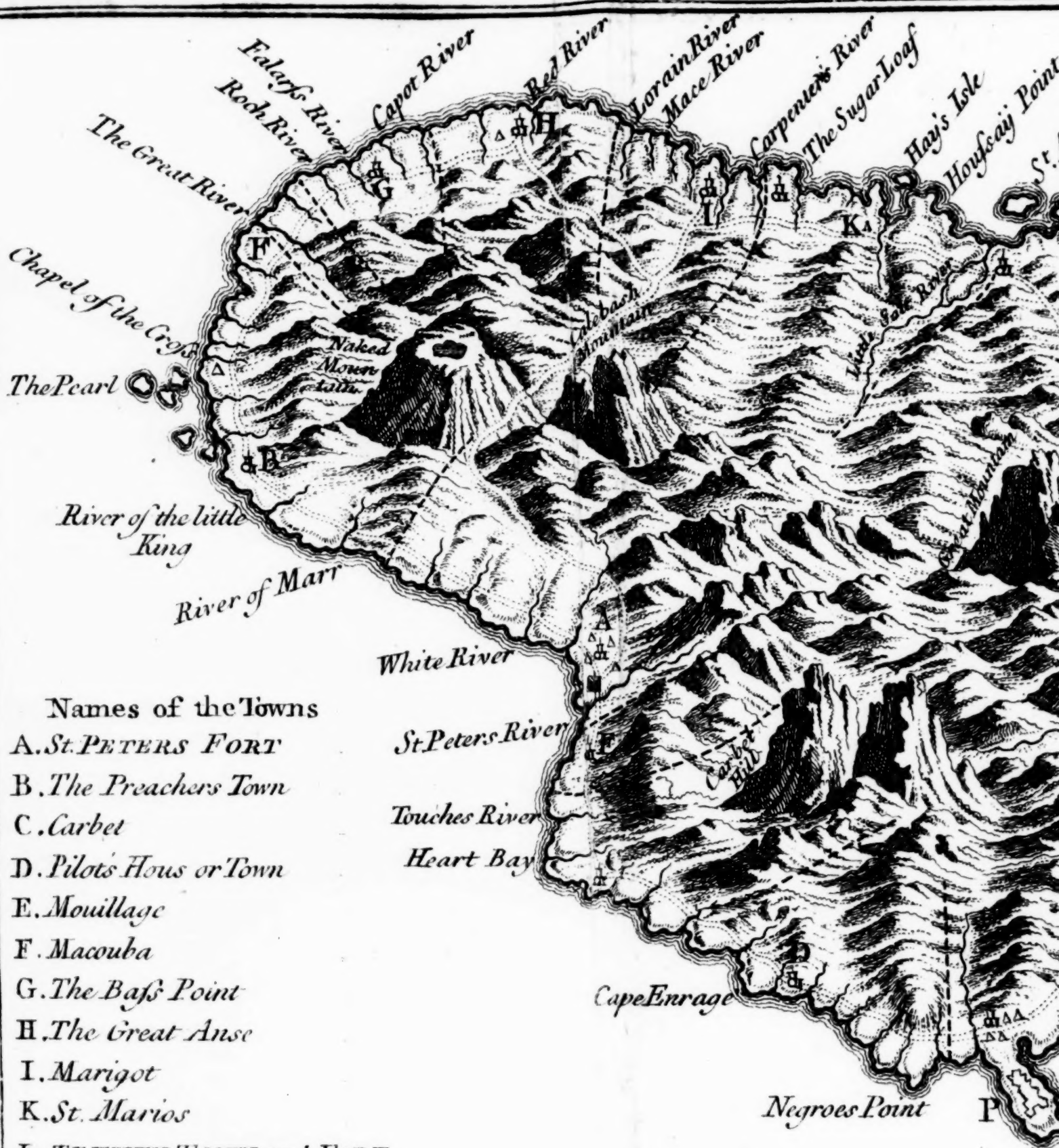
James Smith, of the parish of Whitford, in the county of Hertford, mealman.

Elizabeth Thain of New Round Court, in the Strand, milliner.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS from the 15th of August, to the 15th of Sept, 1757.

BANK Stock.	E. India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea old 3 1/2 A. 1st S.	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An new 1st S.	S. Sea An 2d Subc	Ba. An. 3 1/2 1st Subc	Ba. An. 3 1/2 2d Subc	3 per India Cents.	An. 1751 3 per Cent.	Bank An. 1756 3 per Cent.	B. City. pre s. d.	In. Bonds pram,
15 120 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	5 15 6	52s a 53
16 120 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
17 120 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
18 120 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
19 120 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
20 120 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
21 Sunday	135 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
22 120 1/2	136 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	53s a 55
23 120 1/2	135 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
24 120 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
25 120 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
26 120 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
27 1:00	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
28 Sunday	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
29 121 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	51s a 52
30 121 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
31 121 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
1 121 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
2 121 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
3 121 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
4 Sunday	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
5 121 1/2	143 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	54s a 55
6 121 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
7 121 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
8 121 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
9 121 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
10 121 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	56s a 57
11 Sunday	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
12 121 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
13 121 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.
14 121 1/2	134 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	06 1/2	Do.	Do.

MARK-LANE.	Basingstoke,	Reading,	Farnham	Henly	Guildford,	Warminster	Devizes	Gloucester.	Bir mugh.	London,
Wheat 25 to 36s qrs	141 0s load	141 0s load	121 0s load	141 0s load	141 0s load	23s to 30 qu	24s to 826 qu	6s od bush.	6s 6d bush.	Wh pee loaf 31d
Barley 17s to 24s	25s to 26 qr	17s to 23 qr	211 to 29 qr	19s to 20sqr	16sto 19s qr	17s to 23	17s to 23s	3s 6d	3s 6d	Hops 21 to 41
Oats 14 to 19s	17s to 21 od	16s to 21	15s to 18s	17s to 20s	16s to 19s	14s to 18	16s to 19s	2s 6d	2s 6d	Hay 52s per load
Beans 46 to 32s	25s to 33 od	22 to 30	20s to 23	16s to 20s	17s to 20s	20s to 24	20s to 23s.	3s od ush.	3s 8p	Coals 40s per ch



- Names of the Towns
- A. *St. PETERS FORT*
 - B. *The Preachers Town*
 - C. *Carbet*
 - D. *Pilot's Hous or Town*
 - E. *Mouillage*
 - F. *Macouba*
 - G. *The Bass Point*
 - H. *The Great Anse*
 - I. *Marigot*
 - K. *St. Marios*
 - L. *TRINITY TOWN and FORT*
 - M. *Cul de Sac Robert*
 - N. *French Cul de Sac*
 - O. *Vauchain*
 - P. *FORT ROYAL and St. Lewis*
 - Q. *Trou de Chat*
 - R. *The Anses of Arlet*
 - S. *The Diamond or St. Lucra*
 - T. *Cul de Sac a Vache*
 - V. *Lamcutin*
 - W. *St. Anne's*
 - X. *Cul de Sac Marin*

A MAP of the
ISLAND of
MARTINICO.

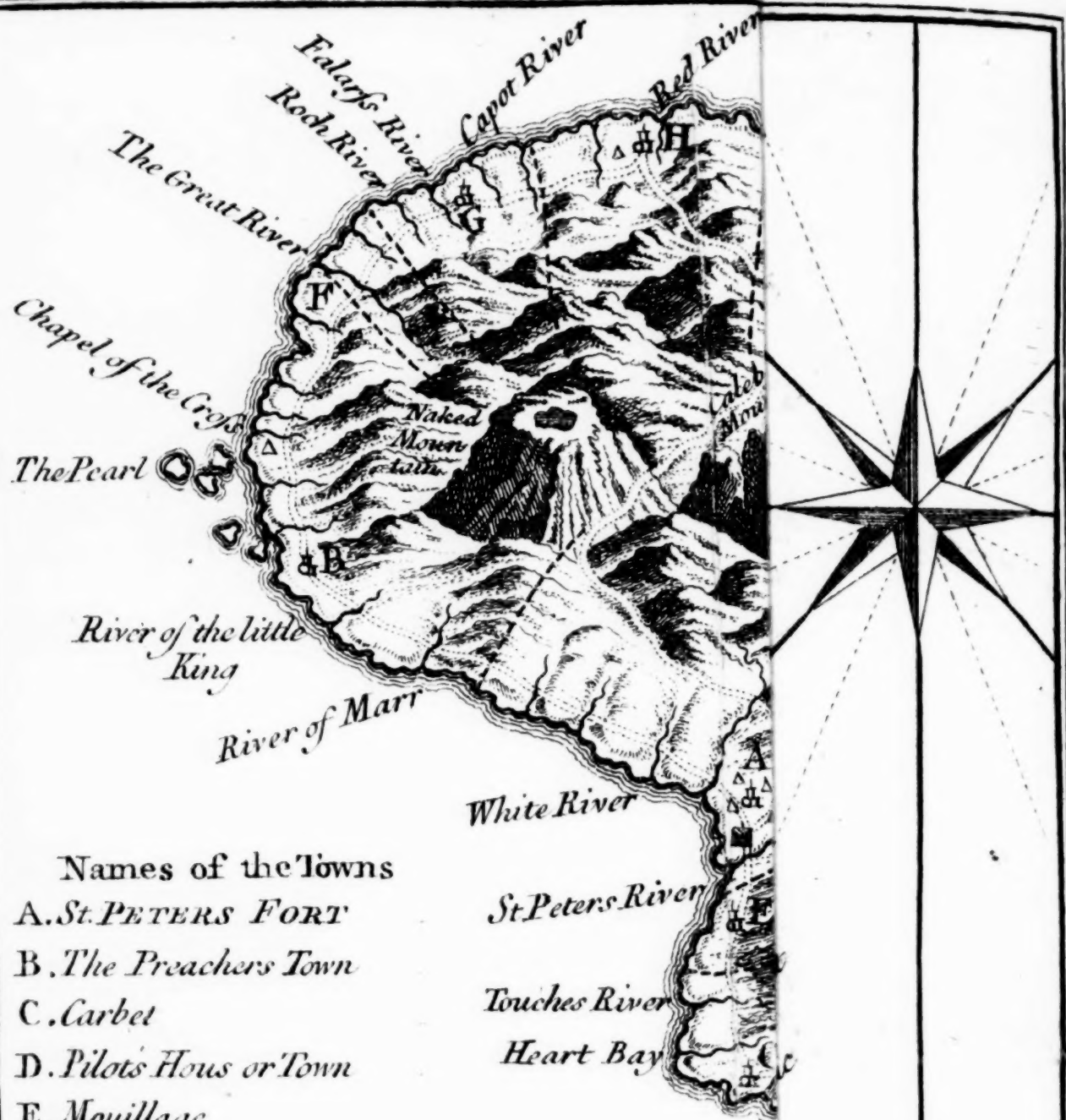
Ramiers Isle

Arlets Bay

Arlets Point

The





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